THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 174

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Van Zeeland to the Fireside

Spain's Gain at Bilbao

France Shuffles Politicos

¶ **To Washington comes** Belgium's No. 1 political leader on a mission of international good-business. The democratic countries of Europe wish to discover how far the United States is ready to go in exploring frontiers of economic rehabilitation. So Paul van Zeeland, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium since March, 1935, returns to America in his forty-fourth year ostensibly to receive an honorary degree from Princeton, but incidentally to confer with President Roosevelt. An interesting assignment is his; an interesting individual he. Once mingled with the numerous young brain-trusters that swarm the official sea at Washington, it is difficult to distinguish him from the 1937 model of American politico-academician. He is tall, courteous, likable, an easy man in whom to confide, and one who inspires trust. He's a hard worker, and a shrewd thinker. And although he is first minister of a king, he is thoroughly democratic, enthusiastically modern.

¶ **Since his victory** over Leon Degrelle, the Belgian Rexist, he is undeniably one of Europe's strong defenses against the threatened wave of Fascism, and in the light of his talents and achievements, it is not strange that Great Britain and France should have entrusted to him the task of taking soundings in America regarding a proposed international economic confernce.

¶ **Son of a prosperous** merchant of Soignes, Paul van Zeeland at the outbreak of the World War was studying law at the University of Louvain. Enlisted, he was taken prisoner and spent three years in German prison camps; after the war, he completed his university course, following it with a post-graduate year at Princeton, capped with an M. A. degree. In 1922, he was named Doctor of Political Science and Diplomacy at Louvain. Then came the practice of law in the Court of Appeals in Brussels, an office of economic research in the Belgian National Bank, a special financial mission for the Belgian Government; and, at 25, vice-governorship of the bank.

¶ **Premier van Zeeland** has lectured at Johns Hopkins and under the Handley Page and Walter Hines Page Foundation. In 1934 he was Belgian Minister Without Portfolio, and in that capacity formed the present ministry at the request of King Leopold.

¶ **Expectation that** his coming will stimulate a world economic conference is hardly borne out by the Premier's own remark early in June that such a conference held now would duplicate the fiasco of the 1933 conference in London. It seems more likely that the conversations will concern themselves with United States loans abroad, tariff reductions and tripartite trade stabilization proposals. Both President Roosevelt and Premier van Zeeland are notable reconcilers. Their conversations will undoubtedly be marked by good nature; and that, as anyone knows, is a prerequisite of good relations.

¶ **Bilbao falls** and General Franco's insurgents stream through the city, making for the hills to the west, where, 45 miles away, Santander—last stronghold of the Basques—prepares its defenses. Three miles west of Bilbao, Basque government troops entrench in a desperate effort to stem the advance. From a military viewpoint, Franco's victory is not decisive, for his opponents have withdrawn in comparative good order, their morale is high, and the topography of the country into which they have retreated offers strong lines of defense. Sentiment is that without German and Italian help, Franco would have failed to take Bilbao. So commentators ask: Will Mussolini, now revenged for the Guadalajara defeat, be willing to withdraw troops along with Germany? If this should be the case, the rival forces would seem to be about evenly matched, and then Spaniards would be left, very largely, to settle the present political status of Spain.

¶ **For the first time** chivalrous actions appear on the scene, indicating a change of attitude. Prisoners held by Basques are released and Basque troops are granted freedom after laying down their arms. As cruelty, intolerance and alien interference lessen, the Spanish conflict enters a new phase. Spain begins to see that there are some 27,000,000 reasons why it should solve its own problems.

¶ **Mobile guards** rumble through Paris boulevards; steel helmeted troops guard the Senate, as President Albert Lebrun seeks a successor to Léon Blum. France's rapidly depleting treasury and Premier Blum's failure to obtain support for his financial and economic policies precipitates the political upheaval. France, aside from an incipient strike epidemic, takes the change calmly; many years' experience with such sudden shifts have taught Frenchmen that the bonhomie of the people is as important as the balances of power.

A New Threat to Temperance: Brewers Unleash Propaganda

Beer Campaign Seeks to Influence Thinking of American People

Drys Make Gains

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A propaganda offensive, unprecedented in scope and method, has been launched by brewers in the United States. It is designed to boost their profits and to increase the consumption of beer by capturing the thinking of the American people. The drive aims to demolish the temperance forces of the nation and to create an increasingly wet America.

The pressure-for-beer campaign is under the direction of a newly-formed United Brewers Industrial Foundation, which seeks its ends by insinuating its specious claims of beer's respectability into the home, the college, the school, the church and other social institutions.

The foundation was launched officially at a "beer" luncheon in New York City on April 14, when the participating brewers emphasized that part of their campaign which undertakes to present beer as a "home" beverage and an important cooking ingredient. The foundation was reported to plan to finance itself through assessments on beer sales by member brewers and the budget for the first year would be $300,000. Estimates for ultimate annual publicity expenditures have run as high as $1,000,000.

The foundation's campaign, with its anticipated annual budget, with its five-year plan for the manipulation of public thinking and with its professions of public responsibility and interest in temperance, is declared by public leaders to offer the two following inherent and basic threats to the public welfare:

1. The drive is misleading and publicly corrupting in that beer and many claims made for beer are fundamentally and demonstrably indefensible.

2. The effort of the foundation to flood the public thinking with claims of the desirability of beer is a dangerous infringement of the public's right to be free from undue influence from any self-seeking group, and its right to the protection that comes from uncolored facts and information.

The newly-formed foundation unites about $1,000,000,000 worth of brewery interests. It offers its propaganda to the American public in the guise of a service suggested by the

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly-formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the first of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

Increased Profits From Beer Aim of Latest Pressure Drive

Plan to Use Films

following statement of the foundation:

"We have prepared three booklets dealing with the health, the economic and social aspects of beer. We will be very glad to send them to you, . . ."

These booklets and other literature of the foundation are being sent into the homes, churches, libraries, press and radio, into every crevice and cranny of the national life where the seed of beer propaganda might possibly yield an ultimate return. The propaganda comes masquerading as recipes for the housewife, as bedizened and retouched history, as social notes about royalty. This concealed and artful propaganda grows even more menacing in its potentialities as rumors emerge that the foundation has sought to persuade one of the big broadcasting systems to void its ban on liquor advertising. The foundation is even said to covet the movie, with its 100,000,000-a-week audience. And the essence of this propaganda, so elaborately planned and so massively armed with the most refined instruments of mass suggestion, is that it will be indirect and concealed, for the foundation has elected to promote beer mainly through unpaid advertising.

The powerful machinery of the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Strike Spread Seen for U. S. If C. I. O. Fails

Industry Believed Waiting for Steel Victory to Join Resistance

Board Held Key

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Is the United States scheduled to experience the highest record of labor strife in its industrial history in 1937—or will the new steel mediation board settle the four-company steel strike to the advantage of labor?

These do not seem to be necessarily related alternatives, but that they are alternatives is the opinion of most observers here in the capital as well as members of the Administration familiar with the current labor situation and watching intently every development on the strike front.

This picture of alternatives is based on the fact employers view the strikes in the plants of the four big independent steel companies as a crucial test of their chances to resist successfully the rising tide of labor unionization. If they can win these strikes, hopes of the anti-labor group of employers will be revived and there will be a new burst of energetic resistance to the C. I. O., John L. Lewis and the movement they are leading.

More Strikes in Prospect

In other words, if the Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown and Inland Steel companies can win this strike observers expect the year to be marked by even more strikes than are going on at the moment—for it is a foregone conclusion they say, that the C. I. O. will not take defeat lightly and will continue the effort to organize the mass of labor for a long time to come.

But if a settlement favorable to labor is brought about—either by the mediation board or by the sheer pressure of the C. I. O. backed by the obvious although unstated sympathy of the Administration—then employer resistance is expected to collapse and labor unionization sweep the country without the accompaniment of long strikes.

Resistance to unionization has been vigorous during the year to date. Preliminary figures show that during the first four months alone there was a loss due to strikes of 10,851,706 man-days of work. Since such statistics have been kept, the record was reached in 1927 when there were 26,218,628 man-days lost. In 1936, the loss was only 13,800,000 man-days. Thus there was almost as much loss during the first four months of 1937 as during all of 1936.

Sympathetic Government

This condition reflects both the organizing campaign of the C. I. O. and the general stimulus to unionization from more sympathetic government—in cities and states as well as in Washington. The latter factor is incalculable but clearly of major importance. The result of the working of both these factors is to be seen in the significant change in the percentage of strikes won by labor.

From 1916 to 1932, labor won an average of only about 27 per cent of

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Other Labor Developments: Page 14

Europe's 'Unofficial Ambassador'

Wide World

Mrs. Paul van Zeeland **Premier Paul van Zeeland**

The Belgian Premier and His Wife Pictured on Their Recent Arrival in New York. Premier van Zeeland Will Confer With President Roosevelt on the World Economic Situation

War Debts Hinted As Major Topic Of Van Zeeland Visit

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports circulated today that Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium intends to discuss war debts with President Roosevelt during a one-day visit to the White House Wednesday.

Informed observers attached some credence to the reports on the theory that a settlement of the thorny war debt problem would give impetus to world economic readjustment.

The leader of the Belgian Government, who has been termed Europe's "unofficial ambassador" to the United States, admittedly hopes to exchange views with Mr. Roosevelt on a variety of international subjects.

Whether he expects to offer any specific proposal for American cooperation in solving Europe's economic and financial ills was a topic of wide speculation.

The Belgian embassy said Mr. van Zeeland's trip to the United States had no connection with the mission entrusted to him by the British and French Governments to explore possible avenues for a restoration of normal trade relations among European nations.

Nevertheless, his findings in that respect are certain to be of interest to his White House host, who is represented by associates as believing that American prosperity depends to a large extent on the restoration of the economic balance of the rest of the world.

News dispatches from Europe credit Mr. van Zeeland with believing the time is not ripe for a general world economic conference. He is expected to convey his detailed views to President Roosevelt.

Van Zeeland's misssion in U. S. follows European tariff talks: Page 4.

Lebrun Invites Chautemps To Succeed Blum

PARIS, June 21 (AP)—Camille Chautemps, Radical Socialist former Premier, was designated early today by President Lebrun to attempt formation of a new cabinet to succeed Léon Blum's resigned People's Front Government.

The Premier-designate, who served in the Blum cabinet as Secretary of State, hurried to the Quai d'Orsay to begin a poll of possible members of the new Government.

The Socialist Premier's action was precipitated by the Senate's refusal to grant him broad decree powers to meet monetary difficulties and a mounting deficit.

Truckloads of mobile guards were moved to strategic points throughout the capital to enforce the retiring Premier's plea that the change of government be made peacefully.

Seven truckloads of these men were deployed in front of the Senate where blue-uniformed troops wearing steel helmets took up posts and stacked rifles outside the republican guard headquarters.

Authorities apparently feared some demonstration against the Senate whose refusal of Blum's demands resulted in the downfall of his Government.

M. Chautemps, whose own government fell early in 1934 after the Stavisky scandals, was Minister of State in the Blum Cabinet, a member of one of the more Conservative Leftist parties supporting the coalition.

Many Crises for Blum

The fall of the Blum Government, which in one year and 17 days of existence had weathered numerous other crises, was regarded in all quarters as of great international importance because of the role it played in the Spanish situation and its efforts with the United States and Great Britain through a tripartite monetary accord to work for currency stabilization.

The People's Front, including Communist and Socialist support, was openly friendly to the beleaguered Spanish Government and was regarded by leftists as a democratic bulwark against Fascism.

Faced with a rising budgetary deficit and other financial troubles, M. Blum asked Parliament for power to deal with French finances by decree until July 31. Within three months of that time Parliament would have been given a chance to approve or nullify the Premier's efforts thus to combat speculation.

The Chamber approved such powers for the Socialist Premier, who, during his term, directed a successful fight against control of the Bank of France by the "200 Families."

But a Conservative Senate, led by Joseph Caillaux, branded the Blum demands as "dictatorial" and twice refused to approve the measures.

Right Thinking Key to Future, Colleges Told

Theme Found Recurring in Baccalaureate Talks at Commencements

Conant Quotes Paul

Angell, Hughes, Lippmann and Miss Roche Among Campus Speakers

A way to escape factors presently threatening the human liberties so carefully embodied in the democratic form of government, including labor unrest, demagoguery, and enlargement of the Supreme Court, was before the nation's college graduates today in the wake of commencement and baccalaureate counsel given by some of the country's most noted thinkers, among them Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard; Dr. James A. Angell, president of Yale; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton; Walter Lippmann, columnist; and Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This "way," as expressed by the speakers, lies in the sound, right thinking of individuals. As the Chief Justice put it at the Brown University commencement in Providence, R. I., today. "The security of our democratic institutions is not in existing constitutional provisions or framework of government, but in the dominant sentiment that maintains them."

Conant Quotes Paul

Dr. Conant went to the Bible for the theme of his baccalaureate to Harvard seniors yesterday, using a part of a verse from St. Paul's famous epistle to the Romans (12:2): "And be ye not conformed to the world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind . . ."

This text concludes, ". . . that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

Dr. Angell, making one of his final appearances before the student body as president of Yale prior to his retirement, characterized President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan as a means to "abet a rape of the Constitution," charged the Administration with taking sides in current labor disputes and asserted: "It will require men and women imbued with prophetic vision and inspired with dauntless resolution to see the job through and to salvage the inestimable values—moral, political and spiritual—which inhere in a liberal democracy while seeing to it that no basic human interest is overlooked."

Lippmann Speaks at Smith

More detailed expression was given this theme by Mr. Lippmann, unanimous choice of Smith seniors for their commencement speaker today. "The mass of men," he said, "must be leavened by individuals who are self moving, who do not habitually conform, who question not only the conclusion but the premises and the character of the evidence, who raise disturbing doubts, who imagine unexpected theories, who are not easily impressed, who are not easily overawed, do not automatically follow the fashion in ideas, are not afraid to be wrong, and who do not become panicky if they are alone. . . ."

While Mr. Lippmann thus pleaded for individualism, Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and high in New Deal councils, deplored "excessive individualism" before 308 Wellesley graduates and their families today. Miss Roche saw as a vital spark of hope for America the fact that the present heritage from its pioneers was more spiritual than material. She urged continuance of those spiritual qualities in overcoming new frontiers of social injustice and curtailed opportunity.

Again the plea to look away from the things of the body to things of the mind was uttered by Dr. Dodds in his Princeton baccalaureate. He said, "The emphasis which contemporary society is placing upon security not only is retarding progress, but actually militates against the attainment of security itself."

Reports of addresses by Chief Justice Hughes, Dr. Conant, Dr. Angell, Walter Lippmann, and others, in Second Section: Pages 9 and 12.

Russian Airmen Land in U. S. On 5300-Mile Flight

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 21 (AP)—Refreshed and happy after a good night's sleep, three Russian aviators who ended an epochal flight over the top of the world here yesterday busied themselves today with preparations to complete—as passengers—the flight to San Francisco, their original destination.

Pilot Valeri Chekaloff, whose hands never left the wheel of a great red-winged monoplane in a 63-hour flight here from Moscow, was out of bed early and he wasn't interested in airplanes.

Dressing while his companions, Georgi Baibukoff and Alexander Beliakoff slumbered after their 5300-mile non-stop hop across the top of the world, Mr. Chekaloff went briskly out into a rain-washed morning and took a walk.

Interested in Forests

His eyes darting interestedly about Vancouver barracks, army post on the banks of the Columbia River, where the fliers landed at 8:22 a. m. Sunday, Mr. Chekaloff stopped soldiers and by signs—he speaks no English—tried to find out what kind of trees grew in the forested Pacific northwest.

He also indicated great interest in the army post and its buildings. How much he succeeded in learning remained known only to himslf, but the soldiers did their best.

About 8:30 a. m. Mr. Beliakoff and Mr. Baibukoff came downstairs in the home of Gen. George Marshall, commandant of the post, where the fliers were housed, and joined the Russian Ambassador, A. A. Troyanovsky, and Mr. Chekaloff in a breakfast.

Soldiers said a special military board would meet later in the day with the fliers to inspect their single-motored plane.

After the inspection, the fliers ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Reich Halts Visit to London; Basques Retire to Santander

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21—The relief is heartfelt and general here that the occupation of Bilbao and events which led up to it were devoid of the savagery which has characterized so much of the fighting in the Spanish Civil War.

Not only was the entry of the victorious insurgents without incident, but it is stated that the retreating Basque forces voluntarily liberated their prisoners, some of whom have been incarcerated since the outbreak of the fighting, while others included foreign airmen and volunteers captured during recent fighting.

From a military viewpoint, Gen. Francisco Franco's victory is not regarded here as decisive. Despite his overwhelming superiority in airplanes and artillery, his opponents appear to have withdrawn toward Santander in comparatively good order. If their morale holds, General Franco still has a serious task facing him. Hills and estuaries offer several strong lines of defense which it would be difficult to turn or take by assault in the face of a determined defense.

There is general agreement that without German and Italian help, General Franco would not have taken Bilbao. The great question now is therefore whether Premier Mussolini thinks he is sufficiently revenged for the Guadalajara defeat to allow him to withdraw, as Germans are believed to be prepared to do. If the Germans and Italians left him, the rival forces would be, in the opinion of military observers, about equal, unless the Catalans should at last be persuaded to put their whole strength behind the Loyalists.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 21—A British proposal to hold an international inquiry into the bombing of Guernica has fallen through, judging from replies which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden read to the Commons today.

Portugal, he said, considers the moment inopportune; Italy thinks it is undesirable to investigate isolated incidents; Germany has not replied. Thus, though France and Russia expressed approval, it is evident that nothing can be done.

Meanwhile, the question of an alleged submarine attack on the Leipzig continues to cause diplomatic circles grave concern. Reichsführer Hitler, it is understood, wants a joint naval demonstration at once. But the French Ambassador, M. Charles Corbin, cannot agree to such drastic action while France is without a government.

Anybody Fire

Nor is Britain in favor of the German proposal until it has been established beyond question that the Spanish submarine really did fire at the Leipzig.

In this connection it is declared here that the Valencia Government has offered to give the British Government satisfactory proof that all

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Bilbao After Capitulation; Lack of Planes Stopped Loyalist Aid to Bilbao: Page 5.

Aerial Soil Survey Maps Held Basic for Control of Erosion

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 21—That the American people might better understand why extensive aerial survey maps are being made for the soil conservation service, contracts for which were let to several aviation concerns last week, Vern O. Stebbins, from service headquarters in Washington, explained today that agreements are to be made with farmers to control steep slopes, badly eroded areas and gullies.

Mr. Stebbins spoke at the opening sessions of the 100th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Since its founding this organization has grown to constitute a co-operative effort of nearly 18,000 natural scientists, members of 162 affiliated societies representing every recognized branch of research, the largest association of its kind in the world.

Though the meetings are expected to be highly technical, as is the usual practice, astronomical highlights disclosed by the titles of papers to be delivered give every promise of lively discussions in such subjects as meteorite research and the nature of gaseous atmospheres surrounding the solar planets, particularly Mars and Venus. Both Lowell and Mount Wilson observatories are expected to make unusual disclosures on this subject. In addition there will be a generous sprinkling of lectures and discussions of popular interest.

Mr. Stebbins in speaking for the soil conservation service indicated that wide use would be made of every aerial map made. After being patched together to make a complete picture of areas under consideration, differences in soil types will be noted by symbols on the maps together with erosion details and fully symbols. Distinctions are made between gullies which are crossable by tillage implements and those which are deep V's. Land use itself will be divided into three major

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The Monitor Index

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Economics in the News

Avoiding Taxes—Inquiry Affords Another Opportunity to Press for Amendment to Tax Government Bonds—The Greatest Leak of All

By H. B. E.

The hearings on tax avoidance give Congress an opportunity once again to bring out of its dark place the proposal for a constitutional amendment to plug the greatest leak of all. I mean the exemption from taxation of government securities—federal, state, and municipal. No less than $55,000,000,000 is involved. With reason the investment has been called a "super-sanctuary" for the tax avoiders.

A large part of this huge sum represents the bonds of the Federal Government. The amount is $35,000,000,000. And the total continues to grow. Thus we have this situation: on the one hand, the Treasury grumbling about the loss of revenue from tax avoidance; on the other, the Treasury selling its bonds, which are sold in order to cover the lag in revenues, tagged with this sales appeal to the tax avoiders: "Exempt from all taxation, except estate, inheritance, or gift taxes"! The situation is worthy of another stanza in Gilbert's "A paradox, a paradox, a most ingenious paradox"!

¶ ¶ ¶

This mammoth hole in the tax structure has exercized public spirited citizens for the last 15 years. Back in 1923 Secretary Mellon, in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee, said:

> Tax-exemption in a democracy such as ours is repugnant to every constitutional principle, since it tends to create a class in the community which cannot be reached for tax purposes and necessarily increases the burden of taxation on property and incomes that remain taxable.

And when he resigned his office Mr. Mellon returned again to the attack in a book of reflections on "Taxation: The People's Business." Therein he illustrated his reiterated plea for the abolition of tax exemption by citing William A. Rockefeller's estate. The total market value of Mr. Rockefeller's taxable stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his wholly tax exempt bonds was over $44,000,000, or six times the amount.

¶ ¶ ¶

Such an obvious reform has been delayed for three weighty reasons:

1. Constitutional. The leak was created in a famous opinion by Chief Justice Marshall. He ruled that neither the federal nor the state governments had power under the Constitution to tax the bonds of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other. For this reason the purists of the Constitution oppose any Amendment.

2. State Opposition. If there were no exemption from Federal Taxation on their bonds, the states would have to pay more on their borrowings. Fiscally as well as sentimentally, therefore, the states are adverse to an Amendment.

3. Treasury Lethargy. The Federal Government also would have to pay more on its borrowings if there were no tax exemption. In Mr. Mellon's time, when the Government was engaged in paying off debt this was an insignificant objection. Nowadays, however, when the Government is piling up debt, this point is by no means negligible in Treasury calculations.

Nevertheless, in the minds of a tax conscious people, the injustice of perpetuating such a refuge for wealthy tax avoiders should outweigh, I should think, these objections to a constitutional amendment.

¶ ¶ ¶

Several legislators from time to time have tried to set rolling the ball of a constitutional amendment. The last proposal, as I recall, was made by Mr. Hull as Senator. In 1935, curious to know what was happening to it, I wrote to a friend of the Amendment. He replied:

> This resolution, with one or two of a similar nature, was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, and by it referred to a sub-committee. That sub-committee reported back to the full committee that the resolution was of such importance that a hearing should be held by the entire committee. Such a hearing was definitely assigned for Feb. 18 and the committee clerk sent out notices to that effect. Just previous to that date a further notice came from the clerk of the committee saying that the hearing had been indefinitely postponed, and that, if another date were assigned, I would be notified. It is very easy to read between the lines that, although Secretary Morgenthau has stated several times that he favored such an Amendment to the Constitution, the Executive passed the word to the Judiciary Committee not even to have a hearing on the resolution.

That was two years ago. The resolution, apparently, is still buried in this Circumlocution Office. Legislators might take time out from their present investigation into tax avoiders to bring it to light. For the plugging of those loopholes which Secretary Morgenthau has revealed may merely have the effect of driving the avoiders through this much greater loophole. And then the tax collector would not profit a cent.

Moving Pictures On Big Air Liners Started by Dutch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands claims to have provided Europe's first flying cinema when the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) presented "Born to Dance" in a Douglas D C 2 plane, two miles above the highest church steeple of Amsterdam.

The machine carried twelve officials and journalists. To celebrate this premiere the radio operator cabled Eleanor Powell, Hollywood star, that the film was opening a new era in aviation. It is recognized here that movie shows in airplanes will be a source of entertainment to travelers on such long journeys as Amsterdam to Batavia, in the Netherlands East Indies.

Desire for Security Retards World Progress, Princeton Head Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—Widespread desire on the part of youth for what is believed to constitute economic security is at variance with the attitude of heroism which should characterize the younger generation, and threatens to starve

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Canada's Atlantic Flight for July 5

OTTAWA, June 21 (CP)—Canada's External Affairs Department today definitely announced July 5 as the date for the first westward trans-Atlantic flight of the new Imperial Airways Line. It will be made from Foynes, Ireland, to Botwood, Newfoundland.

Only the one flight will be made on July 5, Pan American Airways planning their first eastward flight at a later date.

Minimum Wage Laws in Force In 21 States and at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Bolstered by the Supreme Court's decision in the Washington State case, minimum wage laws have entered upon a flourishing period, reports to the women's bureau of the Department of Labor show.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia now have active minimum-wage laws on their statute books, according to Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau. Provisions of these laws cover roughly 4,000,000 wage-earning women, she estimates.

State minimum wage legislation will be necessary even if President Roosevelt's federal wage-hour proposals are enacted, Miss Anderson believes.

More than 1,500,000 women, or over one tenth of all working women in the United States, she says, could not be covered by federal legislation because the industries in which they work are not interstate in character.

Service industries, such as stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants usually are not connected with interstate commerce, yet the lowest wage-levels are often found in these industries, Miss Anderson pointed out.

"Women workers," she declared, "have lost heavily through lowered wages in a number of states where minimum-wage laws, enacted for their protection, were undermined by the United States Supreme Court's adverse decision in 1923 on the District of Columbia law.

"Then came the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Washington State minimum-wage case, declaring the law constitutional and reversing the 1923 decision on the District of Columbia law. Almost immediately in some of these states measures were taken to enforce the dormant laws still on the statute books."

Nevada, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, Miss Anderson said, have recently enacted minimum-wage legislation on the strength of the Supreme Court decision. Oklahoma's law breaks precedent by covering men as well as women and minors.

Colorado, with a law dating from 1913 but never enforced, and Utah whose law was passed in 1933, have recently secured the first appropriations to begin enforcement. Rhode Island, Illinois, Washington, Ohio and Illinois have recently taken steps to tighten up administration.

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Bethlehem Steel Gates Shut Tight By Martial Law

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 21 (AP)—The mailed gauntlet of Pennsylvania's police forces held tightly closed today the gates to the $50,000,000 Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Under protest and with a threat to hold the state financially responsible for financial loss due to the shutdown, the company agreed to suspend operations after a "modified" form of martial law was declared by Gov. George Earle.

The mill was closed following a threat to march 40,000 miners here to support C. I. O.'s striking Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The 1300 workers in the plant Saturday, when the state placed troops at gates leading to the seven-mile-long mills, trickled out in small groups. They were replaced by 800 men who had the job of banking the fires in a dozen open-hearth furnaces and three or four blast furnaces to prevent possible huge capital loss from sudden chilling.

Col. Augustine Janeway superceded the commanding officer of the state police, Maj. Lynn Adams, in administration of the state policemen.

Governor Earle was expected to arrive today for an inspection of the strike area. He announced his martial law order would be in effect "indefinitely."

An agreement between the company and Colonel Janeway permitted maintenance crews of 800 for the Cambria works and 126 for two company-owned mines, employing 2000. This agreement prohibited production of steel but the company had the right to select its crew. David Watkins, leader of strikers, agreed to stipulations.

Needy Cuban Farmers To Get State Lands

HAVANA, June 21 (AP)—Juan J. Remos, Secretary of State, today declared the Government and Cuba's army leader, Col. Fulgencio Batista, are ready to launch "a vast program in organizing democracy" with the distribution of available government lands to farmless farmers.

The Secretary of State confirmed the significance of an interview given by Colonel Batista to Jose I. Rivero, owner of the conservative newspaper Diario de la Marina. The newspaper had announced a plan for employee participation in both its ownership and profits, a program which brought from Colonel Batista the statement that Cuba was ready to march forward along the same lines.

Labor Delegates Back LaGuardia For Re-election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The New York City mayoral situation took a definitive turn today following announcement by the American Labor Party that it was unanimously back of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election.

Formal action to this end, accompanied by the serving of warning on Tammany Hall that it could not split the labor vote, furnished the keynote of the party's state conference called here on Saturday to effect a permanent organization. It was specified, however, that the party was not yet in convention to nominate candidates and that the meeting was only to give formal standing to the legal political status attained by the group in the national and state election last fall. This involved the election of officers with Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, as chairman.

First City Campaign

The forthcoming mayoral contest will be the party's first city campaign, and its declaration of support of Mayor LaGuardia comes on the anniversary of its organization in 1936, when the New York city mayor was active as a founder of the group. Its participation in that contest, while productive of only 270,000 votes, wrote a vigorous chapter in the New York political chronicle, and today the party looms as a factor among the progressive and independent elements of more liberal leanings here.

In taking up the cause of Mayor LaGuardia it was necessary for the party to consider the issue attending Democratic projection of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner into the mayoral campaign picture. The draft-Wagner movement, speakers told the conference, only means that Tammany Hall was "suddenly looking for a progressive candidate" and that this in itself was "the greatest compliment to the liberalizing influence of the American Labor Party and to our present progressive mayor."

Wagner for Senate

"We say," Alex Rose, secretary of the party, said, "that the people of New York want Senator Wagner in the United States Senate; that the workers of the nation want Senator Wagner as their champion in the Senate; that in New York we want to continue in office the present progressive Mayor LaGuardia."

Other speakers, including David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and textile field organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization, envisioned the party as a "balance of power" factor in the forthcoming campaign and on the road to becoming the dominant political party in New York City and a major arm of the Farmer-Labor movement in the nation.

Mayor Expected to Run

No candidacies have been announced in any save Republican quarters, where there is sentiment to withhold endorsement from Mayor LaGuardia as chastisement for his New Dealism and general independence of partisan ties. The Mayor has not yet stated his intention of running, but few question that this announcement will come in natural sequence to the growing momentum of independent endorsement.

Democrats likewise are making no definite propositions at this time. The strategy of the "central powers," however, in broaching a man of the invincible political stature of Senator Wagner, was seen here as having cleared the atmosphere of innumerable trial balloons pending the August date when selection must be made.

Regardless of Senator Wagner's willingness or unwillingness to run, the use of his name has served to keep the situation under control and discourage decentralization such as wrecked the party fortunes four years ago.

Taft Sees Return To Democracy And Dictators' Fall

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—The University of Rochester graduating class heard today from Charles P. Taft II, recently named as a mediator in the steel strike, a prediction of a world-wide return to democracy.

Mr. Taft's message was read to the graduates by Alan Valentine, president of the university, since the former was detained in Cleveland for a conference with union representatives and steel company officials.

"I believe that dictatorships that threaten our peace today have in them the seeds of their own destruction, and that no outside force from us or anyone else can bring the return of democracy any more quickly than it is coming now," Mr. Taft said.

"I believe that a large measure of that sense of injustice that sustains those dictatorships and breeds war, can be eliminated by peaceful methods."

Turning to the United States, Mr. Taft asked: "Do you have to have Jim Farley and spoils in order to have Franklin D. Roosevelt?" He then added: "I'm here to tell you that you can have honest local government and you can take part in politics without getting dirt on your hands. If you can do it there, you can do it beyond that in state and national policies."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c Single copies 5 cents (Printed in U S A)

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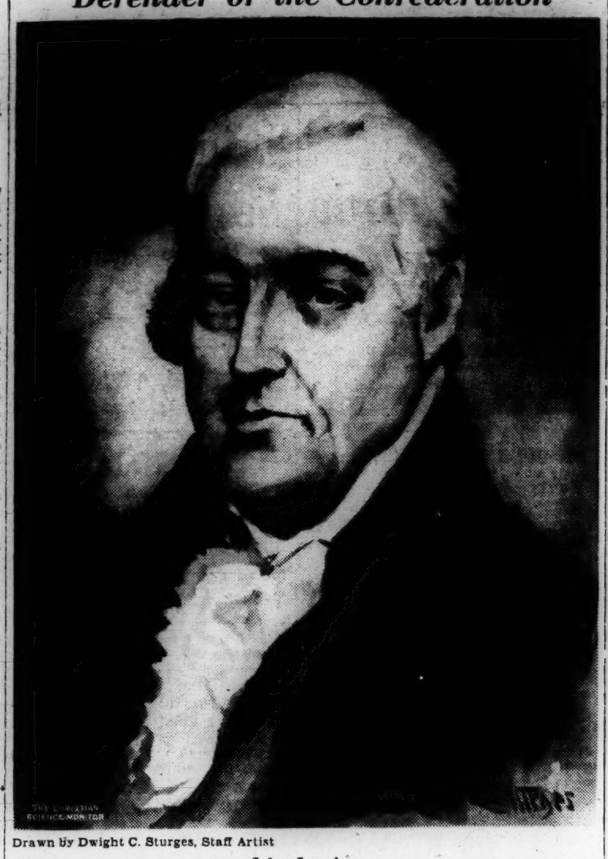

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

John Lansing

Descendant of Dutch and English Stock, Lansing Studied Law With Robert Yates, Whom He Later Accompanied to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia. Declaring the Confederation Was Overstepping Its Authority, He Left in the Midst of the Sessions, Later Opposing Ratification of the Constitution by New York State. During the Revolution He Was Military Secretary to Gen. Philip Schuyler, Later Practicing Law at Albany, Becoming in Turn Mayor of Albany, Member and Speaker of the New York Assembly, Congressman and Member of State Boundary Commission. He Was Associated With the Anti-Federalist Clinton Family in New York State Politics. After 1790 He Was Judge of the State Supreme Court for 11 Years and Chancellor 13 Years

Small-State Bloc Launches New Attack on Virginia Plan

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 20, 1787

Balked in their attempt to substitute wholesale a simple amendment of the Articles of Confederation in place of the much more ambitious plan of new national government in the convention here, the small state or state sovereignty faction today tried to make at least part of the substitution piecemeal—but with little success.

In the paring down process, they did obtain the sacrifice of a word, but the convention stood firm when it came to sacrificing the idea or substance of the plan.

Judge Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut requested omission of the word "national" from the first resolution so it should read that the Government of the United States ought to consist of "a supreme Legislative, Executive and Judiciary," and Governor Randolph, sponsor of the Virginia proposals, acquiesced. But on a motion by John Lansing of New York to vest the powers of legislation in Congress as under the present Confederation, the vote was six to four "no" with one state divided.

Lansing Makes Reply

Mr. Lansing made rather extensive answer to a number of arguments employed for the Virginia plan or against the New Jersey alternative. He had not the impression of public danger that Mr. Randolph voiced, and could not so easily dismiss his scruples against exceeding his authority. The convention was not free to recommend merely what it pleased, for any act by it would have great effect and might start serious dissensions.

Attacking the proposal that the general legislature shall have a negative on all laws of the states, he said, "Is it conceivable that there will be a leisure for such a task? There will be on the most moderate calculation as many acts sent up from the states as there are days in the year. Will the members of the general legislature be competent judges? Will a gentleman from Georgia be a judge of the expediency of a law which is to operate in New Hampshire? Such a negative would be more injurious than was that of Great Britain."

Col. George Mason of Virginia pointed out that the commissioners negotiating peace with Great Britain had disregarded boldly the improvident shackles of Congress and thereby had raised themselves an enduring monument in the treaty they obtained. He challenged the supposition the public would give any further powers to Congress as now constituted.

Speaks Without Reserve

"I mean to speak my sentiments without reserve on this subject," he asserted.

"Is it to be thought that the people of America will surrender both sword and purse and their dearest rights and liberties to a single body of men, and that not directly elected by themselves? Will they trust such a body with the regulation of their trade, with taxation and all the other great powers that are in contemplation? They never will! They never ought!

"They never can give unbounded confidence to a conclave transacting their business in secret from the eye of the public. If any man doubts the existence of intrigues and factions and party spirit in many of their acts, let him investigate their official journals for 1778, '79 and '80.

Two Points Settled

"Much has been said of the unsettled state of the mind of the people, but in two points I am sure it is well settled, first in an attachment to republican government, and second in an attachment to more than one branch in the legislature." As evidence of this he cited the dual houses of the state legislatures.

"It was acknowledged by the gentleman from New Jersey," Mr. Mason added, "that his plan could not be enforced without military coercion. Does he consider the force of this concession? Fire and water are not more incompatible than such a mixture of civil liberty and military execution. Will the militia march from one state to another to collect the arrears of taxes from delinquent members of the Republic? Will not the citizens of the invaded state assist one another till they rise as one man and shake off the Union altogether?"

Luther Martin of Maryland, who has identified himself with the state sovereignty group, averred at some length that if one was incompatible with the other he would support the state governments at the expense of the general government. Whatever power is granted must be a state grant, he urged, and must be so organized that the state governments are interested in supporting the Union.

Sherman Defends Congress

A solitary voice in defense of the much-berated Congress came at length from Roger Sherman of Connecticut, himself long-time a member. "Congress carried us through the war," he observed, "and perhaps as well as any government could have done."

To this, Mr. Wilson replied that the success must be ascribed to other causes, not to Congress, and addressing General Washington in the chair, added "that powers were wanting, you, Mr. President, must have felt."

Mr. Sherman contended that the people were willing to confer the necessary revenue powers on Congress and referred to the fact that nearly all states had agreed to the recommendation for an impost to draw revenue from trade. This illustration rather lost force, however, since Mr. Lansing earlier had pointed to Rhode Island's refusal as an example of states' tenacity of their rights.

1787—
Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. At this stage the small-state or state sovereignty group has brought its plan for limited revision of the Articles of Confederation into collision with the large-state plan for proportional representation. Today: Small-state bloc balked in attempt to substitute its plan "piecemeal."

Tomorrow: Convention reaffirms decision Legislature shall consist of two houses, lower to be elected by the people.

Conference Hears Plea for Tolerance

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 21 (AP)—Group discussions on "The Ethics of living in a Democracy" beckoned delegates to the second annual Midwest Conference on Human Relations at Rockford College today.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Evanston, Ill., in a plea for tolerance, at a mass meeting last night, said, "at a time like this, when what is at stake is nothing less than the existence of a humane and civilized culture, we can afford to be tolerant. We can afford to keep our heads. We can afford to listen to people who differ from us."

Addressing the conference of lay and clerical delegates of Protestants, Catholics and Jews, Everett Ross Clinchy, director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, predicted the three major religious faiths of the nation would become spiritual comrades, "joining hands to defend religious liberty and cooperation on common social objectives."

Political Unity Of Farmer-Labor Forces Pressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPANOCH, N. Y., June 21—An appeal by the League for Industrial Democracy has gone out to farm, labor, co-operative and labor educational groups to send representatives to a national convention whose aim will be to formulate ways and means to reconcile the differences between them caused by the propaganda of "the forces of reaction."

With the healing of "antagonisms" now existing among these groups, confidence was voiced in the conclusion yesterday of a three-day meeting held under the auspices of the league, that definitive steps could be taken to weld these forces into a compact group under the banner of a farmer-labor party strong enough to challenge successfully the Democratic and Republican parties.

A resolution adopted by the meeting declared that such a national convention as was proposed should consider the common problems before each group and aim to develop a program whereby each of them might assist the other in its legitimate work of organization and its efforts to raise the living standard, meanwhile advancing the cause of economic security, justice, civil liberty and international peace.

John H. Bosch, president of the Minnesota Farm Holiday Association, one of the speakers at the closing session, said that Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, and Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota had endorsed the proposal and would cooperate in an official call for a convention.

Later, he said, he expected to confer with the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Washington.

One of the hurdles in the way of the formation of a farmer-labor party, Mr. Bosch said, was the thought in many quarters that farmers could help labor but that labor could not help the farmers.

"The farmers cannot strike," he continued. "Farmers will organize, but for what end is not determined. It should be easier today to organize farmers against labor than for labor." He further declared that "unless labor and the farmer got together economically, they cannot, and will not, come together politically."

Mr. Bosch stressed the lack of community interest among the farmers, since each agricultural section of the union had its own individual problems. The first step, therefore, in achieving unity among them, should be the dramatization of the farm problem as the Committee for Industrial Organization had done, he said, adding that in doing this, the need for co-operation would have to be proved.

Mr. Bosch was not optimistic regarding the success of efforts to bring the farmer and labor together and warned that efforts by labor unions to organize merely the farm laborers and not the farmers as a whole would be "a very dangerous thing to do."

James B. Carey, of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, declared that "a very strong reaction" against the Committee for Industrial Organization already had set in, charging it to propaganda by industry.

"If we had a showdown today, we would be outnumbered 5 to 10 to one," he said. "There are not enough people who are sympathetic to organized labor."

Abraham Isserman, counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization in northern New Jersey, saw a movement on in Washington to amend the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act to make it useless for collective bargaining. Addressing the Saturday evening meeting, Mr. Isserman declared that "a tremendous campaign is under way for annulment or repeal of the act." Continuing, he said:

"In Congress and in state legislatures bills have been introduced which would hamstring and cripple labor; and perhaps the worst of these is a bill recently introduced in the Michigan Legislature and sponsored by Governor Murphy."

Two Scouts Reach Jamboree Site On 10,000-Mile Hike

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Thousands of Boy Scouts will head for Washington this week for a $2,000,000 camping party.

Scout officials said more than 2000 boys from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia would pitch their tents close by the Potomac by Saturday.

These 63 "host troops" will meet incoming trains and buses and will help their fellow Scouts find their headquarters.

At least 25,000 others are expected by the time the National Scout Jamboree officially opens on June 30.

Harvey Gordon, chief construction engineer at the 350-acre camp, said nearly all of the $700,000 borrowed war department equipment was in place. He said 27,000 scouts had paid their $25 expense fee, and predicted receipts from trading posts would swell the "income" for operating expenses to about $800,000.

The scouts will pay several hundred thousand dollars for transportation at a special cent-a-mile rate.

Two scouts who hiked 10,000 miles from Venezuela were the first to register for the jamboree. They were Rafael Angel Petit, 21-year-old patrol leader, and Juan Carmona, 24-year-old scoutmaster, who left Caracas, Venezuela on foot Jan. 11, 1935.

Jamboree officials assigned them to a contingent of about 1500 from ten countries who will attend the world jamboree in Holland in August. About 1000 scouts from the United States will be in that group.

Second Term Sought

MANILA, June 21 (AP)—The daily newspaper La Vanguardia said today a move was afoot to make President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth eligible for a second term. A constitutional amendment would be necessary. President Quezon began his six-year term Nov. 15, 1935.

World Peace Education Taken To Small Cities and Rural Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 21—Education for world peace is this year being carried out of the large urban centers into small cities and to rural folks in isolated farm regions. Even if advocates of world friendship must go into wheat fields and talk peace over the farmer's tractor or invade the village raspberry festival in order to convince rural folks of the importance of keeping out of war, they are determined to do it.

Furthermore, greater pressure is being brought on congressmen by home folks who have been stirred by this peace education, it is found. Penny post cards and letters are swelling the mail bags of senators and representatives as the people out in the "hinterland" become aware of the need for putting words into action and peace programs into legislation, it is learned from peace agencies here.

New accomplishments and aims of the world peace movement are brought into bold relief this month as some 1500 key peace leaders throughout the nation register for intensive training courses at nine peace institutes dotted across the country. In these short summer schools the leaders go after more "ammunition" in the form of facts and current up-to-date information about the present international developments in order to be well-armed when they discuss these topics out in their far-flung communities.

Peace Institute

The Mid-West Institute of International Relations opened today on the campus of North Central College in Naperville, Ill., 30 miles west of Chicago. The institute was formerly held at Northwestern University, but to gain more housing facilities for the students this year the institute was moved to the old college campus west of the city. Four evening lectures, however, will be given at Northwestern University.

While middle westerners are gathering at Naperville, other peace leaders in other parts of the country are arranging to attend their nearest institute. The nine training schools are sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in cooperation with the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church and the local agencies in each region particularly interested.

Out on the West Coast three institutes are available—Mills College in Oakland, Calif., opening June 22; Whittier College in Whittier, Calif., opening June 29, and Reed College in Portland, Ore., opening July 5. Each one continues about 10 days.

In the East, the Eastern Institute of International Relations, now in session at Cheney State Teachers College, Cheney, Penna., will continue until July 5. The New England Institute of International Relations opens on June 29 at Wellesley College in Massachusetts. In the South, an institute is winding up its sessions at Duke University in Durham, N. C.

Three Institutes

Three institutes were planned for the Middle West. The one at Bethel College, Newton, Kan., has just finished its sessions, while the one at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia., continues until June 25. The Mid-West Institute at Naperville opening today is scheduled to close July 2.

The main purpose of the institutes is to provide an "intensive survey of the crucial aspects of international relations and to evaluate the major issues of our legislative or foreign policy as they affect our relations with other countries." Experts and scholars in the various fields lead the round-table discussions intended to bring out a better understanding for gaining an improved international order.

Wherever in the world there is a ripple on the sea of discontent the problem is discussed. Some of the topics planned include cross currents in the Pacific, the good neighbor policy in the western hemisphere, economic factors behind world unrest, legislative issues affecting the foreign policy of the United States, organizing an effective peace movement, the turmoil in Europe, the relation of war to unemployment, and community education in world affairs.

But the emphasis is not always placed on the critical spots in the international scene. This summer, for instance, time is to be devoted to relations with South America, where it is believed there is less tension. Reciprocal trade agreements are to be explained.

Many Types Attend

Many types of people attend the summer sessions. Some are ministers, school teachers, and club women especially delegated to preside over the international affairs committees of their organizations. Others are instructors in political science and history, members of peace agencies, and independent advocates of world peace looking for more inspiration and helpful ways of developing community education in world affairs.

The Emergency Peace Campaign, which started its two-year drive in March, 1936, has a special tie-up this summer with the institutes of the Friends. There are about 4000 college students scattered about the campuses of the country who have constituted the youth section of the campaign. They have been holding meetings and forums on the various campuses seeking to forward world co-operation among college students.

Of these 4000, some 200 "handpicked" young peace workers have been chosen to lead the peace crusade into rural districts this summer. In preparation for their country campaigns the students will first attend the peace institutes. They are registered for five of the institutes—Mills College in Oakland, Calif., Whittier College in Whittier, Calif., Duke University in Durham, N. C., Cheney State Teachers College in Cheney, Pa., and North Central College at Naperville, Ill.

As a sample of who these young folks are the registry at Naperville is scanned. Twenty-five are enrolled there—all proven leaders in campus activities. A minister's son comes from Montana, a boy from South Dakota is president of his student body on his own campus, a girl from Rockford College, Ill., has traveled in Europe and lived in France as an exchange student. Others have outstanding characteristics.

When the 200 young peace leaders emerge from the institutes they will be divided into teams of three or four each and sent into rural areas, according to Miss Betty Proctor, field secretary for three middle western states for the youth section of the Emergency Peace Campaign. In Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota, she will have charge. There will be three teams in Illinois, two in Iowa, and two in South Dakota, Miss Proctor said.

At least one team in every state is the aim this summer.

Each "patrol" will have its headquarters in a county seat town and then travel out from there to smaller towns and to farm sections. They work in co-operation with Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs, women's clubs, church groups, labor groups, farm organizations, and business clubs. Usually they live in homes provided by the community, in the minister's house while he and the family are on their summer vacation, in some school teacher's home while she is away attending summer school. In this way they can do their own cooking and keep down expenses, Miss Proctor said.

In addition to the peace education they receive at the institute they follow the Washington Information Letter published by the National Council for Prevention of War. This sheet gives them such tips as the following—"Write your senators that you want less funds for the army and navy and more for housing," "Tell your Congressman you want him to sign the discharge petitions on the Ludlow and Nye-Fish bills," "Ask Secretary of State Hull if the State Department is in favor of more battleships in order to scare Japan," and "Tell your Congressman you oppose the Hill-Sheppard bill."

The young folks follow the general plan of the Emergency Peace Campaign which has for its two-year objective arousing the people to more concerted action for peace. The teams will be sent to those particular communities which are politically strategic, Miss Proctor said, and they will urge the people to write to congressmen on legislation which pertains to peace.

In their trips out from their county headquarters, the young peace leaders call on local congressmen, ask them for a statement on foreign policy, tariff agreements, or armament appropriations, and make public his voting record on peace-war issues. In the heart of Georgia last summer, it is reported that one team contacted every qualified voter, interviewing over 2000 people and persuading about a third of them to send penny postals to their representative protesting his record.

In Knoxville, Tenn., a team dramatized parts of the Nye investigations, wrote original plays, and put on scheduled broadcasts of peace dramas, which proved very popular. One report from Iowa told how a team of boys had staged a "Trial of the Warmakers" which drew 150 people in the county courthouse in competition with a movie.

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Tippers Get a Few Tips on Tipping

American Public Found in Ignorance of Many Phases of System

Methods Unveiled

When the French Chamber of Deputies votes to abolish the tipping system, and a number of state legislatures in the United States report pending bills designed at least to compel hotels, night clubs and restaurants to conspicuously display signs if their employees are not permitted to keep all of the tips they receive, it begins to look as if there were—as most people have at one time or another suspected—something the matter with the system.

One thing is certain. The whole question of the tipping system is as full of paradoxes as a Christmas pudding is full of plums. One proportion of the public sees no objection to a tipping system, and tips as a matter of course, lavishly or microscopically, according to its kind. Another proportion heartily despises it, basing its repugnance on the view that it is a hold-up, or a barbarism, or both.

Employees as a class are as divided. Many who get their whole or major income from tips wouldn't take a job giving them a specified salary and no tips if it was offered to them. Others feel that a living from tips is ignominious, and run like hounds to a scent after employment in places where a non-tipping policy is maintained; either to get a straight salary, which they would like, or where there is the 10 per cent service fee, which gives them 10 per cent of the bill of the people they serve, and no uncertainty.

Size of His Tip

One might think that he is estimated by those who serve him in places where they receive tips wholly and frankly on the size of his tip. That is not always true. It is perhaps a subconscious measure to repair whatever inroads are made on self-respect from being forced to accept tips, that they have as much contempt for people who tip too much, as they have for people who tip too little. This reaction seems, on the basis of investigation, to be based on the feeling that the person who gives a conspicuously large tip is primarily gratifying his own ego, rather than genially rewarding a service done. The person who tips too little is simply sniffed at as one suffering from a deficiency in the milk of human kindness.

One of the outstanding aggravations in the tipping system, and one which has stirred up proponents of the bill pending in the New York legislature is the slowly gathering suspicion that hat check and other girl employees in night clubs and such emporia have not been getting the tips a trusting public bestowed on—or for—them, but were being compelled to turn them over to some anonymous but grasping member of a syndicate whose business they now hear is based on the theory that there is nothing like the sight of a pretty damsel to make people throw money around like water.

It seems incredible that the generally worldly wise American public has not caught up of its own accord long before this, with the knowledge that the bestowal of $1 upon a good-looking girl for checking hats and coats is not giving her something for herself, at all, but only something which passes through her fingers without leaving even a shadow of personal benefit. That is to say, direct benefit; of course she derives the indirect benefit of being allowed to retain her job, as long as the dollar bills flow in; but as for any hat-check girl in a New York, Chicago or other metropolitan night club retaining her own tips, the very idea would cause those in the business to utter a laugh that could be heard at the top of Mt. Rainier.

Checking Concessions

It was Miss Texas Guinan who first realized the intrinsic value of the hat checking concession to a night club. She sold the concession in her club for $5000 flat annual rental, and the people who ran the concession thereafter bore all the personal relation to her that the men did who delivered the prehistoric rolls, eventually to appear on the bill as B & B. (Bread and butter—and a prize for valor should have been offered for anyone actually found eating them.)

Night clubs continue to let their checking concessoins, and the concessionnaires continue to comb the ranks of employables for beautiful young women who can literally charm half dollars and dollar bills out of the pockets of people who may not want to, but feel more or less obliged to, park their hats and coats while they sample the entertainment. Like the night clubs themselves, the hat checking department is not run for fun. The girls get a salary—none too large—but it is surprising how many of them take care of widowed mothers, keep small brothers and sisters in school, manage to buy frocks that cost $5.95 in a "fashion basement" and yet look as if they came from 57th Street, all because they have a basic knack of looking alive, a quality as beneficial when accompanying the wearing of budget clothes as it is when persuading a man to check his hat, though he insists he is only looking for someone, and not going to stay 10 minutes.

No-Tip Plan

Nineteen years ago, what is now the outstanding example in New York of restaurants maintained on the no-tip plan, was one eating place, established in Madison Avenue. Today that one place is only one of nine Longchamps restaurants, and the owner has found no cause to revise his no-tipping philosophy.

In many restaurants, the labor turnover is brisk, but practically all the people who worked in the original Longchamps still work in Longchamps. Moreover, the staff has been built up out of the friends and acquaintances of the original employees, and the chain never has to apply to employment agencies for help.

It is the Longchamps theory that the no-tip system maintains the self-respect both of public and employees. "No-tip system" is a figure of speech, because the waiters do receive tips, but in the form of ten per cent service fee added to the bill. The natural question is "Yes, but do they really get it?" They do. The best proof is the length of time many of the employees have stayed. They wouldn't stay, if they didn't get their share, and if they didn't like the system.

Head waiters, hat check girls and other employees who do not serve directly at the tables are on salary,—a living-wage kind of salary. Notice the difference in bearing between a hat check girl who works under such a plan as this and a hat check girl in a night club.

It also should be said that this no-tipping system is bolstered by a basic wage which averages about twice what waiters are paid in other restaurants of like grade. And the station of each waiter is changed each day, not merely to curtail favoritism but to give each waiter his turn at the tables most constantly occupied.

Does Public Observe

What of the public? Does it obey the no-tipping signs, or does it try perversely to press tips on the waiters. Sometimes yes, sometimes no. Most customers are delighted to co-operate with the management. They think they get better service—which they do. If a customer becomes too insistent, the waiter falls back on the telling question, "You wouldn't want me to lose my position, would you?" And to those who are skeptical as to whether a job would actually be lost, for the acceptance of a tip, yes, it would, and no fooling. And not a Steig or Soglow or any other satiric cartoonst has the skill to picture the abject shame of a Longchamps waiter, dismissed for acceptance of a tip.

Talk to a girl who has "worked in them all." That is, all the major chains. She could write a book on her bouts with the tipping system. She is particularly emphatic about what happened to her in one of the nationally known chains, in NRA time. That, as you remember, was the act which was supposed to provide against the exploitation of workers.

But, as has lately been suggested in the matter of income taxes, it seems it was ever so easy to find loopholes. One of the slickest was to have the girls come in, say, at 12 noon, at a specified wage of 50 cents an hour, and at 1 o'clock be "relieved of duty" and come back later for another hour, and so on. The work was spread all right, but a girl who could wait on enough people in the course of interval hours, one at a time, to make a living wage at 50 cents the hour, "plus tips," was simply a wonder; so much of a wonder, indeed, that she might be said not to exist at all.

Another chain—which has now "reorganized"—let its waitresses hold their jobs on condition that they bought $2 worth of stock in the company a week. The understanding was that, when they had 200 such certificates, they would receive "a gold certificate" which was supposed to represent an interest in the business.

Paid Regularly

Well, they paid in regularly enough—one does, if not doing so means losing his job—but before they could amass anything like 200 shares, to exchange for a gold certificate, the company "reorganized." Successive visits to company offices, to show the collection of shares and see if anything can be done about getting back the many $2 they represent, has not been very fruitful.

There have been isolated instances of restaurants so strategically located that they charged the employees for the jobs they held, on the theory that the opportunities to make a good wage in tips more than offset the fee for the job. Happily, it is not a plan which has spread very widely. But the number of restaurants which pay waitresses $1 and $2 a week "with meals"—which does not mean lobster salad and strawberries, but day-before-yesterday's rice pudding and some of the less tender hamburg—would surprise you.

It is impossible to say flatly that it would be a good thing if the tipping system were totally abolished in favor of a 10 per cent service fee system, which derives from certain French usage; because in some places, not only does the tipping system work smoothly, but the employees are satisfied. It is like all things that ought not to be generalized about. But it seems certain that considerable good can be worked by having statutes to provide in places where employees do not get the tips the public thinks they get, to have signs, hung conspicuously, to say so. Then, if the patron wants to stuff the pockets of some concessionaire, as a return for a bright smile or a witty word bestowed by the pretty girl who does all the work, that is his business, and there can be no complaints that the tip wouldn't have been what it was "if I had known where it was going."

Nothing New

Laws affecting tipping are nothing new. They are revivals. Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington all used to have laws against any tipping at all. Iowa was the standout, maintaining a statute making tipping a misdemeanor after the other states had been obliged to repeal theirs.

Tipping is no modern source of grievance, either.. Samuel Johnson mentioned his ability to obtain extra good service by including a tipping item in his dining-out budget. Old English inns used to keep a box, painted conspicuously bright and nailed conspicuously to the wall where no one would miss it, which had the initials "T. I. P." on it. The initials were supposed to stand for "To insure promptness" and money for the inn servants went into the box.

People exclaim, with irritation, "Well, what am I to do? Tip or not tip? And, if I do tip, how much should I tip?"

The best answer to the questions is a blanket one. Observe the custom of the place you are in. Remember that, in general, 10 per cent of the bill is correct, if the bill is for a respectable amount. You would hardly leave six cents for a bill of 65 cents. If you dined alone in a good hotel, you would not leave your waiter less than 25 cents, and you would be a little more considerate of him if it were 35 cents. That is unless you had terrapin and canvas backs. If you are two, you wouldn't leave less than 50 cents. It may sound a little quaint, but try putting yourself in the place of the person rendering the service, bearing in mind the fairly reasonable complaint of people who depend on tips that it is the person who exacts the most service who usually tips the least. Whether the tipping system is an evil or not, it is not nice to expect a great deal of service and give nothing in return.

Taxi Drivers

Taxi drivers can tell one a thing or two about the indestructibility of non-tippers. In these days in New York a taxi driver is fortunate if he makes $8.50 in a week for his regular work. It wouldn't seem that it would do any harm for people who ride in cabs to add a little to that. Ask the drivers if they like long hauls or short—on the theory that a short haul should produce at least a 10 cent tip and give the driver a chance at new business quickly—and the answer probably will be "Lady, I'll take anything I can. Long or short, it don't make no difference to me, just so's I get it. I'm tellin' you, drivin' a cab these days is sump'n!"

Get them talking and they'll tell about people who ask them, at 1 o'clock in the morning, if they'd "be willing" to drive them to Long Island for $5 from upper Manhattan.

"Say, lady, I'd drive to Pittsburgh for a $5 bill, the way things are these days!"

"Tips?"

"You'd be surprised, lady, how many people think they've done you a favor to get in your cab. When they pay you 30 cents or whatever it is, they look at you like tigers, in case you'd show you'd like a tip! I guess they figure they'll scare you out of it!"

Tipping Ban Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Tips may not disappear in France as the result of the anti-tipping measure adopted with a two-vote margin by the French Chamber. The bill, in fact, is expected to be defeated in the Senate. But the Blum Government's attack on the "pourboire" indicates the extent to which tipping abuses have grown in France.

The measure—already the subject of much debate, and of more to come—would forbid employers from permitting employees to rely either wholly or partly upon tips for their remuneration.

Move of French Chamber to Ban Practice Reviving General Interest

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Wide World

Mrs. Martin Johnson
Embarking at New York on Her Journey to Africa to Lead a Movie Expedition

Class-B Films Make Money So Producers Turn Them Out

Scene in Hollywood

With the new production year getting into full swing in the film capital, a recurrent question has arisen. What is to be done about the Class "B" picture? Everyone knows that the "B" picture came as an emergency filler for the double feature program, and at a time when not alone theater business but nearly all other business needed priming. But, even with its real usefulness in both these respects quite outgrown, the "B" picture remains a staple product of the studios.

In all, about 200 Class "B" pictures are made each year on the seven major studio lots. Of these, about 20 or 30 could, with optimism, be called entertaining, and the rest are just bad. Producers know it, writers and players know it, and it is evident from reports made at the sales conventions that audiences are not unaware of it. Yet no one stirs to end the "B" picture, and for a completely surprising reason. So firmly has the motion picture habit taken hold in this country, that even very bad "B's" are apt to bring substantial returns.

"A" and "B" Contrasts

Studios have some very adroit reasoning to explain the difference between "A" and "B" product, claiming that a different method of selling the pictures is the only real difference. But to the average moviegoer the difference doesn't require such specious explanation; it's all too apparent anyway. When one picture costs between $50,000 and $150,000, and another costs from $150,000 to $1,000,000 or more, an observant audience is apt to notice that there are important respects in which they differ.

Whenever the argument is advanced, however, that the "B" picture should be done away with by ending the double feature, there is a great deal of opposition from both producers and exhibitors. The latter now claim that the public is accustomed to the double feature and that it would mean a great loss to the box-office to try educating them again to a single feature supplemented by a few shorts. However the public may disagree with that argument, producers continue to listen and to heed.

Bound for Africa

Mrs. Martin Johnson has started again for Africa—at the head of a contingent from the Twentieth Century-Fox lot, comprising Director Otto Brower and 25 camera and sound technicians, who will film the background for the story of Stanley and Livingstone. The expedition goes from New York, to Southampton, where it will embark in chartered planes for the five-day flying trip to Nairobi. There it will be met by 200 natives, eight trucks, and equipment.

The expedition will remain three months in Africa, traveling over the trail taken by Stanley from Nairobi to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika in his search for Livingstone.

Rough Weather Wanted

There seems to be no humiliation to which a once proud sailing schooner may not be submitted. This touching remark relates to the fine old three-masted schooner, Golden State of San Francisco, once the pride of the copra trade in the south seas; after years of honorable service, relegated to the Alaskan fishing trade; now bought by Paramount for the filming of Robert Louis Stevenson's story "Ebb Tide." As if that were not enough, captain and schooner—he is Captain Charles Arey—have been assigned on the thankless task seeking out some particularly rough weather.

M. G. M's "Captains Courageous" set a high mark in the matter of a Gloucester schooner photographed in heavy seas, and the fact that the Golden State will be filmed in color doesn't release the Paramount people from eagerness to equal the former's scenes. So they're looking high and low for any dirty weather that may be lying about on the serene and blue Pacific at this time of year. At this writing they have been very successful.

'Big Three' Plans

Possibly the Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks shares of United Artists are now in the hands of Samuel Goldwyn and Alexander Korda's English backers, but if that is so, it doesn't seem likely to affect the plans of the three stars for production. Chaplin has announced two films for Miss Paulette Goddard, and is definitely committed to one. Mr. Fairbanks has not revealed his plans, but Miss Pickford's business manager, when called on the telephone, said he believed that the Pickford company would go on producing "no matter what happened."

Miss Pickford has taken up the option on her one-man stock company, Barry Fitzgerald, who was brought to Hollywood from the Dublin Abbey, for "The Plough and the Stars." He is working at present in Paramount's "Ebb Tide," but is under personal contract to Miss Pickford, to star in pictures which she later will select for him. Voluntary retirement does not seem to have claimed the big three of United Artists yet.

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Kansas City Hails Success of Drive On Ballot Frauds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21—Looking over a long list of convictions for vote frauds as trials in federal court here are resumed today, Kansas City civic leaders are rejoicing in the belief that at last a good-sized wedge has been forced into the solid front of spoils politicians.

The machine has long been accused of controlling the city's elections, and to get an honest count of the vote is considered a first step toward freedom from boss dictatorship.

"The political atmosphere of Kansas City is clearing," comments the Citizens' League, which for a score of years has been striving to brighten the civic picture here. Noting that 53 persons are now under sentence for irregularities in the election of last November, the League adds:

"Machine party loyalty is disintegrating as the machine can no longer 'take care of the boys' when they get into trouble."

By appealing to federal judges when all hope of getting local judicial officers to act had been given up, civic leaders who were determined to strike at the foundation of corrupt politics—stolen elections—are getting the hoped for results.

Sentences ranging from short jail terms to five years in federal penetentiary have been imposed for fraud in the November election. No defendant had been acquitted up to the middle of June. Most of the Democratic precinct captains and party workers who were found guilty have received sentences of three to five years at Leavenworth. Election judges of both parties have received lesser sentences.

While leaders of the Democratic machine give no outward sign of alarm, they have already made one apparent concession to the demand for clean elections. A permanent registration bill, long opposed by members of the Legislature who yielded allegiance to the Pendergast machine, was at last permitted to pass both houses this summer. Lacking some of the safeguards sought by civic groups, the measure nevertheless retains all the protective features of the present election laws, and adds the advantage of a voting list open to inspection the year around.

New Election Board

The governor has also given assurance that he will appoint an election board which will administer the election laws honestly. The present governor's predecessor, when urged last October by two members of the Citizens' League to appoint four new election commissioners, answered the reuqest evasively, according to the League's bulletin, and did nothing about it.

Headway that has been made by the federal trials is greater than was expected last February.

Now it appears that federal powers have been sufficient to get convictions. Indictments against 73 persons have been obtained from federal grand juries and the investigation goes on.

Trials to Continue

Continuance of trials before Judge Merrill E. Otis was assured early in June when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul refused to entertain affidavits of prejudice filed against him. Similar affidavits filed against the other federal official who is handing out vote fraud sentences, Judge Albert L. Reeves, have also proved useless.

Judge Reeves, in sentencing the latest group of defendants, roundly denounced local law-enforcement agencies for failure to join in the election investigation. During the trials the defense repeatedly admitted that state election laws had been violated, but contended that this did not prove the offenders guilty of the government's charge of conspiracy to defraud voters in the exercise of their suffrage. The federal statutes, they knew, provide penalties only for conspiracy. But these statutes have now proved adequate to get convictions.

Many Share in Credit

Credit in getting evidence and carrying through the cases is given here to several agencies. After an inquiry was begun by two members of the Citizens League, Col. Frederick E. Whitten, president, and Dr. A. Ross Hill, former president of the University of Missouri, an office was set up with funds provided by citizens and trained investigators were put to work. The Federal Bureau of Investigation also helped, and evidence from these and other sources was presented to Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves, who called the first federal grand jury to consider evidence of vote frauds.

The three federal officers directly concerned have given strong support to the drive to clean up elections, declares the Citizens' League. The League praises not only Judge Reeves and Judge Otis, but Marice M. Milligan, United States Prosecuting Attorney, who, it notes, presented "a full catalog of crimes against the ballot" to the court.

While a good number of convictions have been obtained, many more cases remain to be heard.

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University Answers Demand For Child's Saturday Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—With one of its objectives the training of future audiences, a small group at the University of Tulsa presented a dramatization of "Pinocchio," an Italian children's classic, on four Saturday mornings, and 950 children saw it.

Ben Henneke, director of the group and a graduate of the university's class of 1935, has been teaching public speaking and working with a repertory group of 15 in experimental theater ideas. Next year the head of the dramatics department retires after 30 years' service, and Mr. Henneke will have complete charge. His plans include a children's theater.

The story of the "Pinocchio" presentation goes back to a request from some of the mothers in the Parent-Teacher Association in the city school whose district borders the university grounds. Could not the university put on a children's play now and then, they asked, since there was such a lack of legitimate entertainment for children, and especially on Saturdays? Mr. Henneke agreed to try one.

But it would have to appeal to grown-up persons, too, he reasoned, in order to pay. So he went into conference with four faculty members who had co-operated with his other productions. They kept the character of Pinocchio, but rewrote the incidents with an eye to adults as well as to children.

For some of this, they lifted scenes from Moliere's "Rogueries of Scapin"; and they added a modern satire on radio, for which Prof. Boyd Ringo wrote words and music. They added a love affair with a Blue Fairy, and ended with a dilemma—Pinocchio would become either a little boy, or could remain a puppet and have the Blue Fairy—and what was the decision? The adult audience professed no choice. But the children always chose, generally deciding that Pinocchio should have the Blue Fairy.

One influence of the movies, the group found, is that children dislike waits between acts or scenes.

"So we used a lot of curtain drapes for background, a lot of black-outs, and played straight through for an hour and a half. It was work for the players, because they act as stage crew also," explained Professor Henneke.

Three teachers from the public school system will work as a committee with Mr. Henneke and his faculty committee this summer, to plan three children's plays for next year. One of these is to set forth the adventures of Doctor Doolittle.

Aboriginal Data Found in Montana

BILLINGS, Mont., June 21 (AP)—Discovery of an ancient shelter containing artifacts and other traces of human habitation which may shed light on the origin of man in North America was disclosed yesterday by Prof. Melville Sayre of the Montana School of Mines.

The shelter, weathered into a cliff side and measuring 180 by 50 feet, was found a month ago seven miles south of Billings by three amateur archeologists—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Browne of Denver and Herbert Barringer of Billings.

The stratified site, Mr. Sayre explained, may provide clues to bolster the theory that man migrated from Asia to North America by way of Bering Strait and the Mackenzie River valley in Canada. Preliminary surveys, he added, showed two levels of human habitation—one about four feet under the floor of the shelter and another about four feet lower.

On the four-foot level, Mr. Sayre said, are hundreds of buffalo bones, charcoal, flint knives, scrapers and other domestic implements. The walls contain two types of pictograph, one portraying guns, indicating the authors had come in contact with white man. The lower level, largely rock covered, has not been explored.

Road Survey Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In order to assemble information for formulating a compresensive road program for South Carolina, approximately 291,883 questionnaires are being mailed to the motoring public of this and neighboring states, according to announcement by Fred V. Phipps, finance manager of the state-wide highway planning survey. Every person owning motor vehicles, such as passenger cars, buses, trucks, trailers, or motorcycles, will receive a card, Phipps explained.

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Seniors Told Key to Security To Be Found in Right Thinking

(Continued from Page 1)

the aspirations of the individual, according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University. Concentration upon the problem of security means suicide for society as a whole, Dr. Dodds says.

Delivering the baccalaureate address of Princeton's 190th commencement here yesterday, Dr. Dodds stressed that insurance against risks was incompatible with the ideals of young men enjoying the opportunities of a college education, adding that to elevate security from the "minor position in which it belongs in the scale of human values" contributed to make a situation "at variance with those qualities which properly distinguished youth from old age."

Emphasis on Security

The emphasis which contemporary society is placing upon security, the Princeton University head continued, "not only is retarding progress, but actually militates against the attainment of security itself."

"Men and women are truly free only when their bodies are free from dehumanizing wants and their minds free from external domination which fear of want entails," he said.

"The paradox of the hour is mankind's universal confidence in itself in respect to technology and science and a gnawing feeling of insecurity in respect to his relations with others, colored by a profound skepticism as to his capacity to resolve his self-made difficulties.

Emphasizing the necessity of affirming "a more heroic doctrine," Dr. Dodds admitted that in recent years living had perhops become a more serious matter than it was to recent generations, but he saw no reason why the insecurity that always had characterized mankind's approach to his problems should be suddenly magnified.

Today the insecurity of which millions are so conscious seems to be the consequence of human folly and perversity, in that it springs from mankind's struggle with mankind rather than from the age-old familiar struggle with nature," he said.

Points Way to Success

"Each one of us requires the spur of insecurity to force us to do our best. If you are to make anything of yourselves, you must be willing to face the risks of insecurity. In life, as in golf, the best rule for the masterful player is to play straight for the pin, scornful of hazards that may intervene."

Dr. Dodds indicated that it was an inordinate desire for security which led nations to exchange their freedom for subserviance to a dictator who promised them protection against real or imaginary insecurity.

"By confining its eyes to the limited horizon of security, a nation may not only wither its own soul but may act positively to defeat the economic as well as the spiritual security which it seeks," he declared. "Preoccupation with security breeds insecurity."

Polish Jews Regain Rights

WARSAW, June 21 (AP)—Jews were restored to full membership today in the Physicians' Union after representations made by Jewish leaders caused the organization to lift the ban it decreed May 9.

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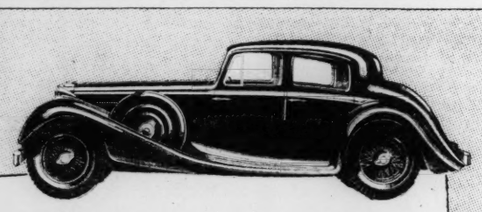

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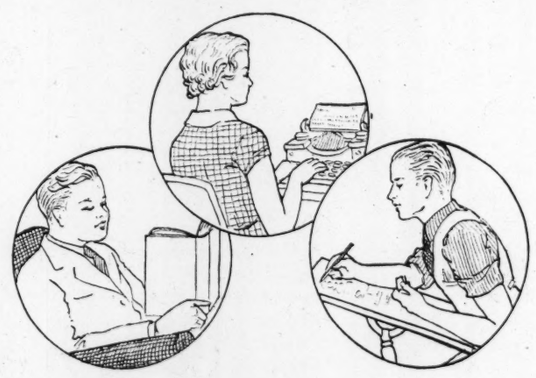

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Valeri Chekaloff — Pilot
Georgi Baibukoff — Co-Pilot

Fliers Tupoleff, Chekaloff, and Beliakoff Comprised the Crew of Plane That Flew 5300 Miles From Moscow to Vancouver, Wash.

Fliers Reach U. S. on Flight From Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

pect to go into this seaport town and buy a few personal necessities. Soldiers said they understood the fliers and Ambassador Troyanovsky, who flew here from San Francisco yesterday to greet his countrymen after their unscheduled landing 592 miles short of their California goal, would leave for San Francisco at 3 p. m.

They will ride southward in the cabin monoplane which brought the Ambassador here yesterday. The fliers' plane will be dismantled here and shipped back to Russia.

The fliers, landing after sleepless hours at one point of which the polar air froze even their drinking water, were pleased when from among a group of Americans whose English left them stumped they heard a young man shout:

"S dractrachi!" ("Hello" in Russian.)

Thereafter until a guard of soldiers was assigned the visitors, George Kozmetsky was their companion.

Bad Weather Halts Flight

After their course had been picked up only at infrequent intervals, the Russians arrived over the Pacific Northwest before dawn Sunday. Heading straight down the coast, they first wandered about in poor flying weather and flew 125 miles south of here to Eugene, Oregon.

With the weather getting steadily worse, they banked around and headed northward until they sighted the barracks airport.

Mr. Kozmetsky, a University of Washington student taking reserve officers training at the barracks, and his tentmates, Frank Allen and Kenneth Kirtley, University of Oregon students, saw the single-motored ship alight and recognized it.

Mr. Chekaloff, first out of the plane, mumbled a rapid-fire series of "noes" as the Americans fired questions at him. Cautiously they kept everyone out of the cabin until a guard of soldiers could surround the plane.

Fliers Describe Flight

In the subsequent radio broadcast in which Ambassador Troyanovsky paraphrased the fliers' remarks, Mr. Chekaloff revealed that the most trying parts of the flight were in stormy weather over the Bering Sea, Franz Josef Land, Patrick Land and near the North Pole.

The pilot traced the course up the Kola Kola Peninsula, between Franz Josef Land and the Northeast Island, out over the Arctic wastes and across the pole, southward over Prince Patrick Island, the Great Bear Lake, east of the Yukon and down west of Fort Simpson to Chichkogof on the Cross Straits. From there the course lay south inside of Queen Charlotte Island, over Vancouver Island to Victoria and down Washington's Olympic Peninsula.

But for the weather, the pilot said he could have made San Francisco, as he had enough gasoline left out of the original 2000 gallons to fly 750 miles.

High Altitude Flying

Mr. Beliakoff, in answer to questions of the Ambassador, said in Mr. Troyanovsky's words:

"They think that the problem (of a regular air route) is very much physical. They believe that over such a course planes should be equipped to fly high—say at 7000 to 10,000 meters."

They said their flight was made at altitudes ranging from 4000 to 6000 meters, and the plane, not built for speed, averaged 100 miles an hour.

Mr. Kozmetsky, telling of the meeting with Mr. Chekaloff, said: "I saluted him and said, 'Sdractrachi' (hello), and he shook my hand. He then turned around and put chocks under the wheels of the plane, blocking it."

The fliers were temporarily outfitted with uniforms at the barracks, although the commanding officer was hard put to it to find a pair of No. 10 shoes for one of them. Later a Portland department store gave them street clothes.

During the afternoon, Ambassador Troyanovsky arrived and shortly afterward the airmen awakened to receive a hearty welcome, read a telegram of congratulations from President Roosevelt, talk with Josef Stalin, Soviet dictator, who complimented them on their achievement, and converse with their families in distant Moscow.

Mr. Chekaloff's first request, in Russian, to Mr. Kozmetsky was for a glass of water. As he walked from the ship, Mrs. M. R. Lett, Portland, called to him in his native language.

She said the pilot told her he was "very happy," but disappointed over the failure to reach San Francisco.

Mr. Baibukoff and Mr. Beliakoff fell asleep almost instantly after their breakfast, but Mr. Chekaloff traced on a map the course of the flight before finally relaxing sufficiently to sleep.

The ambassador, appearing on the general's front porch while the fliers were being groomed for the broadcast, said the flight showed the "possibility of direct communication between the two nations."

Soon the three airmen stepped on to the porch and drew an ovation from the crowd. They waved in return.

Ambassador Troyanovsky told the crowd that he compared the flight to "the Lindbergh deed," the nonstop journey of Col. Charles Lindbergh from New York to Paris in 1927.

Several autograph seekers managed to edge their way up to the airmen and smilingly they signed several papers. Later, soldiers blockaded the airport and barracks.

The ambassador said a special army board would remove the barograph, which shows the course of the plane's flight and records any landing.

The actual mileage flown was left to official determination, but the distance from Moscow to Vancouver was figured roughly at 5300 miles, well under the official world distance record of 5637 miles held by the Frenchmen, Paul Codas and Maurice Rossi, and the Russians' own unofficial mark of 5858 miles between Moscow and Nicolaevski in eastern Siberia. The Russians were believed to have flown more than the 5300 miles, since they went past here down the coast before turning back and landing.

Intricate Radio Network Guided Soviet Airmen On Flight Across 5300 Miles

SEATTLE, Wash., June 21 (AP)—An intricate radio network spread secretly in advance across two continents guided the three Soviet airmen in their epochal jaunt across the north pole.

Disclosing the care the Soviet Government took to prepare for the history making flight, details of the U. S. Coast Guard Signal Corps' part in the aerial adventure were revealed today.

It was from Seattle that the plane's flight was directed once it came within 800 miles of the pole.

Three weeks before the flight began the radio guideposts were arranged under a veil of secrecy, requested by the Soviet Government, George Kumpe, chief officer of the signal corps here, and Capt. Paul S. Edwards directed preparations.

Stations at Point Barrow, Nome, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan and Seattle were formed into a network which contained the Royal Canadian Signal station at Fort Norman and Russian stations at Anadyr and Khabarovsk, with Charles Murphy, operating superintendent, as technical supervisor.

So efficiently did the system function that only once was the plane out of touch with guiding stations for a long period. That was for five hours after the fliers crossed the Pole.

In the signal corps headquarters here, A. A. Vartanian, Soviet engineer in charge of the flight, worked 54 hours—sending weather reports, translating messages from the fliers, keeping in touch with Moscow.

He translated each word—hundreds were transmitted—from Russian to English and vice versa. Only the weather reports were sent in English, with the navigator and pilot aboard the ship using a special dictionary for their own translation.

Only one of the signal corps operators—Victor Page at Nome—knew Russian.

For the others, the words from the ship made no sense, but they took them without error. A special code—understandable as easily in English as in Russian—gave the longitude and latitude.

Roosevelt and Hull Join In Praising Soviet Fliers

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt telegraphed today his congratulations to the three Soviet airmen for their trans-Polar flight to the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt extended his congratulations through the Russian Ambassador, Alexander Troyanovsky.

His telegram to Mr. Troyanovsky said:

"I have learned with the greatest pleasure of the successful conclusion of the first non-stop flight from the Soviet Union to the United States.

"The skill and daring of the three Soviet airmen who have so brilliantly carried out this historic feat commands the highest praise.

"Please convey to them my warmest congratulations."

At the same time, Secretary of State Cordell Hull wired similar congratulations to the men through Mr. Troyanovsky on the "successful termination of the hazardous flight."

The State Department instructed its embassy at Moscow to express to the Russian Government its commendation of that country's fliers.

Stalin Leads All Russia In Honoring Soviet Fliers

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP)—Josef Stalin led high Soviet officials today in cabling congratulations to the three Russian trans-Polar fliers at Vancouver, Wash.

The cable from the secretary general of the Communist party read:

"Congratulate you warmly on your brilliant victory. Your successful achievement of the heroic nonstop flight from Moscow over the North Pole to the United States excites the admiration and love of the toilers of the whole Soviet union.

"We are proud of the courageous, bold Soviet aviators who ignored all obstacles to reach their goal. We embrace you and shake your hands."

Van Zeeland's Mission in U.S. Follows European Tariff Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—The world search for economic appeasement reaches an important stage with the arrival of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgium's premier-economist, who comes to the United States on an "exploratory mission."

The Prime Minister's visit is the logical continuation of his recent spade work of exploration in Europe to discover how far the major industrial countries of the world are prepared to move in the direction of economic disarmament—principally by means of lower tariff barriers.

In Washington this week Dr. van Zeeland will confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and hear at first hand the American ideas as to how far advance is practicable at a time when the world is entering upon the most acute stage of the present general rearmament phase.

The Belgian inquiry is already well under way. So far, it has been conducted mainly by Dr. van Zeeland's assistant, Maurice Frère, the Belgian economist, who has already sounded several governments on the possibility of some measure of economic disarmament.

Relaxing of Quota System

These soundings have been undertaken at the specific request of the British and French Governments, immediately following the conclusion of the Franco-Anglo-American currency agreement of last September. In that instrument, the signatories declared they attached "the greatest importance to action being taken without delay to relax progressively the present system of quotas and exchange controls with a view to their abolition."

A few days before that agreement was signed, the Economic Committee of the League had reported to some 50 governments on "the grave outlook of the present moment." It had noted that the large measure of recovery achieved by the world since the slump of 1929 was still precarious as long as it was not founded on a firm international foundation.

It also drew attention to the still low level of world trade, despite a spectacular increase in production, fewer unemployed and rising prices, and predicted a parting of the ways, "whence there will follow either a further contraction of trade or a restoration of normal conditions which may bring untold benefit to all countries."

Helped by Monetary Accord

It was realized, however, that little progress could be made in the economic sphere as long as monetary stability was lacking. That stumbling-block was partly removed by the belated September agreement. And within a restricted field, considerable progress has already been made in the direction of lower tariffs. Thus, the United States has concluded 15 bilateral treaties using the most-favored-nation clause to lower trade barriers.

In Europe, some eight governments have taken similar steps. At the end of May, the Scandinavian and Low countries also signed a convention at The Hague constituting a low-tariff group open to others. Even from autarchic Germany, the much-traveled Dr. Hjalmar Schacht raced to Brussels, in order—it is said—not to be left out of anything that might be going.

Sugar Negotiations a Model

Equally encouraging was the recent London Sugar Conference, which Mr. Norman H. Davis, the United States Ambassador-at-Large, described as "probably the most successful international deliberation" he ever saw. He said he expected it to become the model for future economic negotiations, despite the fact that it set up new quotas at the very time when a powerful movement against quotas in general is under way.

Most of all, however, Mr. Davis stressed the necessity for an Anglo-American trade agreement. Preliminary negotiations between London and Washington have already taken place. They should, official circles here feel, considerably facilitate Dr. van Zeeland's mission.

But that mission, it is added, can only succeed if it is accompanied by a measure of political unbending throughout the world. For after all, as Sir Robert Kindersley, the international banker, told the American Club in Paris in November, "it is impossible for business to carry on if it believes there will be another war."

Beaver Protected, Multiplying Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash—That ingenious little animal, the beaver, is prospering greatly in Washington. Four years ago legal enactment specified that all state game protectors must guard them. As a result game patrol officers have gone up and down the streams of the State with a keen eye for poachers; an equally keen search is maintained for bootleg-beaver-pelts.

The outcome is that the beavers of the State have multiplied beyond belief, so that the State Game Department is trapping the animals in districts where they burrow through dykes, dam streams and flood agricultural lands, cut down fruit trees and block irrigation ditches.

During June, July and August the State Game Department has men taking beaver in live traps and moving them from agricultural districts into the higher country where they will do no damage but, on the contrary, will be an asset. Here their dams aid in flood control.

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BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

Loyalists Unable to Aid Bilbao Due to Shortage of Fast Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, June 21—With the fall of Bilbao, the Spanish Civil War enters on a new phase. The sudden collapse of the defense indicates the failure of Valencia, which has been too occupied in reorganizing its resources, to provide any form of rescue.

Not only was no support forthcoming from air or land, but no real pressure has been exercised on any of the numerous military fronts by the Valencia Government. Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia have all the appearances of having left Bilbao to its fate.

The effect on the morale of the people opposing General Franco must be profound. It is probably far more important than the military events are likely to prove, for Bilbao was nearly from the beginning completely isolated from Madrid. For the first time, despite threats and forebodings, the fall of the city has been a signal for chivalrous actions on a large scale on both sides.

Prisoners Freed

Two thousand prisoners held by the Basques within Bilbao's walls were not only released, they were given spades as they left the place of their confinement as a blind to extremists who might have attacked them otherwise and who have so frequently taken matters into their own hands. This action has been followed by granting freedom to numerous Basque troops, who, on laying down their arms, expected summary punishment from General Franco's officers.

It is obvious from the failure to support Bilbao that Valencia is faced with a great shortage of fast planes. Aviators with whom the Monitor's correspondent has spoken said that the lack of trained men is serious and that many of those who are available are worn out.

There is much disappointment at the failure of Russia to send men and planes.

The difficulty of finding a landing place near to Bilbao made very risky any attempt to fly from Madrid or to help in defense of Bilbao.

Disappointed

Looting of the French and British consulates reveals feeling toward these two countries.

Repeated appeals invoking democracy having failed to bring in the expected intervention, it is feared that recourse may now be had to desperate attacks on German or Italian ships with a view to bringing about the hoped-for international intervention.

The fall of Bilbao may deprive Great Britain of the iron ore supplies of which she is badly in need for her rearmament plan. There is little doubt that Germany and Italy will now draw on the rich mining fields captured by General Franco.

Santander being the only outlet to the sea, its fall, which General Franco has declared to be not far distant, would close Asturias to the outside world.

June has been a black month for Valencia and General Franco is using his advantage by pressing for recognition as a belligerent.

Spanish opinion looks anxiously to the change in the situation in France and Valencia hopes that it may be favorable to intervention.

Franco Wires Mussolini Of Downfall of Bilbao

ROME, June 21—Premier Mussolini received from the Spanish insurgent leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, a telegram announcing the capture of Bilbao and expressing pride that his insurgent army had justified the confidence placed in it by Italy.

"In the moment in which the Nationalist troops are entering victorious into Bilbao," the telegram said, "I send you, together with my own salute the most enthusiastic salute of this army, which is proud to have justified the confidence placed in it by your great people and its Duce.

"I ask that in giving news of this success to the Emperor (King Vittorio Emanuele) you extend to him the best wishes of the Spanish people and of General Franco."

Minimum Wage Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan will extend its minimum wage regulations to cover employees of warehouses, wholesale establishments, theaters, places of amusement, and the cartage and transfer businesses, it has been decided by the Government.

Landmark in Swedish History

National Museum

Gripsholm Castle From the Lake

Building Commenced Over Four Hundred Years Ago on This Beautiful Castle by Gustavus Vasa, Founder of Sweden's Greatest Ruling Dynasty

King Gustaf Opens Pageantry At Medieval Gripsholm Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, June 21—King Gustaf opened celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the Castle of Gripsholm, ancient center of Swedish history June 19.

The medieval air of the island castle is being revived today and tomorrow both in the open air and in the castle, by historical pageants, theatrical performances, concerts, exhibitions of art and tournaments and sports.

The opening festivities took place in a specially arranged amphitheater in the castle grounds with the red brick walls of the castle as a background, and about 9000 spectators as audience. When the opening ceremoney was over King Gustaf went to the open-air theater to see the performances there. In the castle he also saw two exhibitions, one in the famous picture gallery, which has been augmented by a number of portraits originally belonging to the collection, but now in other hands, and other ancient treasures, otherwise never shown, of household goods, such as sheets, table cloths, carpets and furniture which were made in the castle in other centuries.

Three regiments have come to Gripsholm and are camping in the fields and woods round the castle. A destroyer is at anchor in the bay. A number of other boats are also moored near by and the whole scene is to be illuminated in the evening.

Four hundred years ago Gustavus Vasa, founder of Sweden's greatest ruling dynasty, began the building of the present Gripsholm Castle on "St. Lawrence Day," but even before that date, about two centuries earlier, a fortified stronghold had been erected on the site by the mighty Lord High Chancellor Bo Jonsson Grip. He called his castle after his armorial bearing a "Grip" (griffin), and as it was built on a small island (holme) it became "Gripsholm."

After having passed through the hands of different owners, the castle came into the possession of Sten Sture, the elder, in 1472. He donated it in 1498 to the Carthusian Monastery, which he himself had founded and which was situated on the site of the present church of Mariefred. Gustavus Vasa laid claim to the castle in 1526 as being a great-nephew of Sten Sture and considering it his lawful inheritance. Since that time the castle of Gripsholm has been the property of the State.

Besides being one of the finest historical monuments in Sweden, Gripsholm is important from another point of view in that it houses within its thick walls what is claimed to be the largest collection of historical portraits in the world. It contains over 2000 portraits and forms the greater part of the Swedish State collection.

The real founder of the collection of portraits was the Dowager Queen Hedwig Eleonore, who sent her court painters to the many different German courts to paint portraits of her numerous relatives. Subsequent kings and queens added to the collection. Many gifts and donations were also received, and finally, through recent purchases, the collection has grown to its present extent.

Bilbao After Capitulation

BILBAO, Spain, June 21 (AP)—Thousands of insurgent troops yesterday poured through captured Bilbao, over improvised bridges across the Nervion River and into the hills to the west on the way to Santander.

The insurgent command devoted the day to the twin problems of feeding 300,000 hungry survivors of the three-month siege and pressing the pursuit of the Basque and Asturian forces.

Five ships were reported bringing food to Bilbao from San Sebastian, insurgent-held port to the east, while almost every other army truck on the roads was jammed with a chaotic mixture of soldiers, guns, returning refugees and piles of plain white bread.

Roads Clogged With Refugees

This bread, together with the water the city lacked the last four days of the siege, made a luxurious meal for Bilbaoans.

Oxcarts and herds of sheep and cattle driven by homeward-bound refugees added to the picturesque confusion of the roads.

Although streets were littered with debris and broken glass, result of the terrific explosions when the retreating defenders blew up the city's eight bridges, Bilbao was rapidly returned to normal.

Barges Used for Bridges

Barges lashed side by side formed footbridges across the Nervion for the passage of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's victorious troops, moving on to Santander, 45 miles to the west and last important stronghold of the Government on the north coast since Bilbao fell.

Advance guards of the insurgent columns formed a rough line about six miles west of the Basque capital.

The water shortage speeded the westward movement. Bilbao's main water supply was cut off by broken conduits, and most of the breaks are in territory still held by the Government forces in Santander Province. That district must be captured before water is plentiful again for Bilbao.

Himalayan Slide Buries Explorers

SIMLA, India, June 21 (AP)—Sixteen members of a German Himalayan expedition have been killed by an avalanche, the British political agent at Gilgit, Northern Kashmir, reports.

Seven Germans and nine Gurkha porters were overwhelmed in a huge slide, the agent reported. They were members of an expedition that reached India early in May to attempt the ascent of Mount Nanga Parbat, 29,629-foot peak in the western Himalayas.

The British agent left Gilgit for the scene of the disaster, presumably on or near Mount Nanga Parbat.

The expedition's leader, Dr. Karl Win, professor of geography at Munich University, escaped.

Mount Nanga Parbat, highest peak in the British empire, has defied all attempts to reach its summit.

This is the second German expedition to come to disaster in trying to conquer Nanga Parbat.

In July, 1934, a group led by Willy Merkl, celebrated mountain climber, disappeared on the slopes of the mountain. The bodies of two, Ulrich Wieland and Dr. Wilzenbach, were discovered later.

Shriners in Detroit For Annual Sessions

DETROIT, June 21 (AP)—Shriners took possession of Detroit today in opening the annual sessions of the order's sixty-third Imperial Council.

The city was gay with music, flags, bunting, pageantry and exhibits of symbolic character as thousands of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and their guests arrived in special trains from all parts of the nation.

Parades will be held tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday and will be reviewed from specially constructed grandstands at strategic points on the line of march.

Parochial Schools In Bavaria Closed On Berlin's Orders

MUNICH, Germany, June 21 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholic school children quit their parochial schools all over predominantly-Catholic Bavaria today in obedience to a National Socialist Government order which dissolved the schools and made them secular institutions.

In Munich and Upper Bavaria alone, the decree converted 966 confessional schools into secular institutions. Only 100 secular schools had existed heretofore in this area.

Authorities insisted that they close the Roman Catholic schools "with the parents' consent."

This is the way it happened:

Elections, in which parents were asked to choose between parochial and secular schools, were held in various provincial districts. Such elections have been held recently in other parts of Germany, and have resulted in the secularization of schools. The Bavarian result, the authorities announced, showed from 95 to 99 per cent in favor of secular schools.

But Roman Catholics have contended that the elections were unfairly and hastily conducted, and that parents in many cases did not have a chance to vote their real sentiment.

The mayors and district leaders in Bavaria compiled the election figures and presented them to the state government. The abolition of the parochial, or confessional schools, was the result—throughout Bavaria.

Peace Efforts Urged At Kiwanis Parley

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 21 (AP)—A. Copeland Callen of Urbana, Ill., president of Kiwanis International, urged greater effort in community service and international peace in his annual message to more than 5000 delegates opening the twenty-first convention here today.

"This age had developed many social, welfare and economic problems," he said, "and it is up to Kiwanis to provide community leaders who will arouse citizenry for the promotion of practical solutions. Out of such work will come lasting peace and good will."

Kiwanians began a study of civic and welfare problems, adult education, urban-rural relations, citizenship, vocational guidance for youths, juvenile delinquency and other topics. The convention will last four days.

United States Senator Claude Pepper of Florida will speak on the "all-Kiwanis night" program tonight. At 9:30 o'clock (C. S. T.) the 93,000 members of the 1912 Kiwanis clubs of the United States and Canada will meet simultaneously.

Nova Scotia Liberals Claim Swift Gains From Depression

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., June 21 (CP)—Nova Scotia advanced further out of the depression than any other province in the Dominion, Premier Macdonald declared in a recent political address here.

During the last four years—years of Liberal Government—the number of Nova Scotia's unemployed had been reduced from 75,000 to 15,000 and under liberal administrations at both Halifax and Ottawa, unemployment would be done away with entirely, he said.

Not a single phase of industrial, economic, financial or social life in the Province had failed to reflect an increase in business, he declared.

The Premier reviewed the records of the Liberal Government during the last four years, mentioning old-age pensions, balancing of the budget, a surplus of $151,000, undertaking a program of hard-surfacing of Nova Scotia's main trunk highways, establishment of free school books, the Trades Union Act, improvement of the lumbering, fishing and agricultural industries and increase in the production of coal from 3,600,000 tons in 1933 to a total of 5,800,000 tons, as Liberal deeds.

Besides this increase, which meant 1,000,000 more work days for colliers and 4,500,000 in additional wages, the Premier pointed increased activity to steel plants and jump from 120 employees to four times that figure in the last four years.

Amelia Earhart Rests at Bandoeng

BANDOENG, Dutch East Indies, June 21 (AP)—Amelia Earhart decided today to take a three-day rest and have her plane overhauled before taking off on the next leg of her flight around the world.

She landed at Bandoeng at 10:17 a. m. today (10:37 p. m. E. S. T.), after a flight from Singapore over the Java Sea and a part of mountainous Java. Military planes went aloft to lead her to the landing field when she circled for 15 minutes, apparently unable to see airdrome markers.

After her plane is checked by workmen of the Dutch Air Service, K. L. M., she plans to take off for Darwin, Australia.

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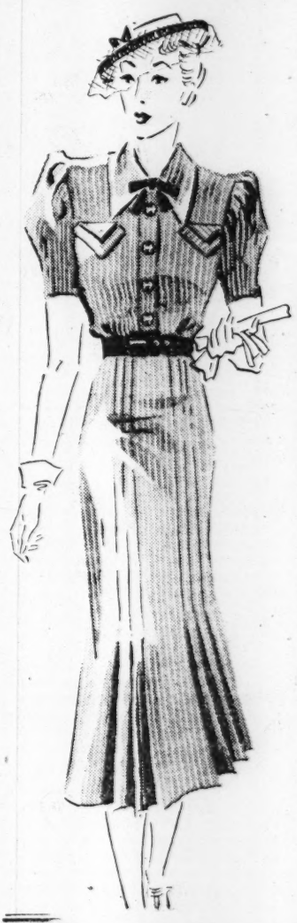
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Don Budge Wins Easily At Wimbledon

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 21 (AP)—Don Budge, American ace, opened his bid for the All-England tennis championship today with an easy 6—2, 6—3, 6—1 triumph over Norman G. Farquharson, South African Davis Cup player.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant moved into the second round of the All-England tennis championships today after a hard-fought match with J. M. Hunt of England, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 21 (AP)—A burning sun and a light breeze today ushered in the opening program of the all-England tennis championships which will come to an end a fortnight hence.

According to custom, the English champion, Bunny Austin, was given the honor of serving the first ball against G. Lyttleton Rogers, giant Irish Davis Cup player, in the opening match on the center court.

The tall Britan, J. F. G. Lysaght, supplied unexpected fireworks on the No. 1 court by taking the first set, 6—3, from Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, seeded No. 2.

Startled Gallery

Rogers likewise startled the center court gallery by taking the first set from Austin, 6—3.

Austin finally wore down the six-foot seven-inch Rogers, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2, but sliced it pretty thin. Rogers, who never volleyed once, led 5—3 in the second set before Austin hit his stride.

Von Cramm, however, pulled himself together to eliminate Lysaght, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. Hal Surface of Kansas City survived his first-round match with S. Martenson of Sweden, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles joined Surface in the second round with a four-set triumph over Jacques Jamain of France, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

First Upset

The first upset was scored by C. J. Eedes, promising young South African, who eliminated the veteran Italian, Giorgio de Stefani, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Charles Hare of Great Britain eliminated Georges Metaxa of Austria, 6—0, 4—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Christian Boussus of France defeated C. N. O. Ritchie of England, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

The third American to advance was Wayne Sabin, Hollywood (Calif.) youngster, disposed of R. J. Ritchie of Great Britain,, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Parker Wins Easily

Frankie Parker of Milwaukee sailed through to an easy 6—1, 6—1, 6—3 victory over J. H. Ho of China.

First American to suffer elimination, Wilmer Robertson of San Marino, Calif., lost to Daniel Prenn, former German Davis Cup ace, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

Marcel Bernard of France defeated R. M. Turnbull of Great Britain, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, while C. R. D. Tuckey of Great Britain defeated R. V. Fontes, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

Larry Hall of San Jose, Calif., lost to L. Shaffi, of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4, 12—10. Karli Schroeder, Swedish Davis Cup player, put out E. A. Barlow of Great Britain, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

Jack Crawford, unseeded Australian who won the championship in 1933, removed Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, seeded No. 6, in a spectacular encounter, 6—4, 7—9, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Wesleyan Elects Horne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 21—Archie A. Horne '38, has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University baseball team for next year.

On Sport's Horizon

Locations and Sports

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 21—The stories of how particular localities and specific sections became associated with certain sports stir up such a wealth of recollection that from the time of the inauguration of every form of play, it has offered material for the writer. From Homer, with his account of ball play among the Phaeacians, in the Odyssey, through the tale of Hampton Court, with its donation from Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII, and the meeting of the latter with Anne Boleyn, behind its dedans at a game of tennis, literature has always affixed its seal to special sports locations.

In England, Lord's is synonymous with cricket, Cowes with yachting, and Wimbledon with lawn tennis. So, on this side of the water, places are associated with special events, though here the locality shifts from time to time, relegating some places to the background, while others step forward to replace them.

In lawn tennis, for instance, Newport recalls the beginnings of the championships, with Sea Bright following on, and Southampton taking its turn, only to be relegated to minor roles, when a little New York club became ambitious and moved out to a newly developed suburb, and the West Side Tennis Club and Forest Hills became the Mecca of the game. So, polo has moved from its New England source at Myopia on to Narragansett and Cedarhurst, until now the plains that Austin Corbin and Alexander T. Stewart, the twin geniuses of Long Island, mapped out as a rival of London, called Salisbury, have become the leading home of the sport, and from wherever the old-time sport of Indian maharajahs has extended come the finest players and their ponies to compete on the fields where wilderness wanderers were the only inhabitants when the game originated.

Yachting, too, has made shifts, from the little group gathered at Castle Point, Hoboken, that sailed its regattas, through the Narrows and inside Gravesend Bay, in New York harbor, spreading up into Long Island Sound, when the metropolis grew too big for the little craft, to Larchmont and Port Washington, until now Newport, with its Brenton Reef and Martha's Vineyard associations, has inherited most of the big-time affairs, though the Long Island ports still play an important part in the sport, especially among those who enjoy sailing a little boat themselves, rather than paying for a big one with its attendant swarm of assistants, afterguard or crew.

Increase Swim to 10 Miles

TORONTO, June 19 (CP) — The Marathon swim for men held at the Canadian National Exhibition Aug. 31 will be increased from five to 10 miles, officials announced yesterday. The original distance when the event started here in 1928 was 25 miles. The women's event, slated for Sept. 2, will be over a three-mile course. No division of prize money has been made yet but $6000 will be split between the two events, it was announced.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	33	20	.623
St. Louis	32	21	.604
New York	33	22	.600
Pittsburgh	29	24	.547
Brooklyn	23	27	.460
Philadelphia	21	33	.389
Boston	20	32	.385
Cincinnati	20	32	.385

Results June 19

Cincinnati 4, New York 2.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Results June 20

New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 6, Boston 2.
St. Louis 9, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.

Favorites to Churn Poughkeepsie Tomorrow

Wide World

The U. S. Naval Academy Varsity Crew as It Worked Out on the Hudson River, Tuning Up for the Famous Intercollegeiate Regatta, Scheduled Tuesday. In the Shell Are: Hank Rowe, Coxswain; Vince Shumaker, Stroke; Lou Spear, 7; Abie Yeats, 6; George Whiteside, 5; Fred Kittler, 4; George Bullard, 3; John Erickson, 2, and Paul Schultz, Bow

Ranger Victor In Sixth Trial Sailing Race

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated candidate for defense of the America's cup, yesterday scored her sixth straight victory by trouncing Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, the sloop with which Vanderbilt turned back T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger, Endeavour, in 1934.

Ranger crossed the finish line 11 minutes and 5 seconds ahead of Rainbow, the widest margin of victory in the trial races to date.

The race was sailed over a 26.3 mile triangle in a light southeasterly breeze, which ranged in velocity from 8.8 to 10.5 miles an hour. The light air and smooth sea furnished what had been considered ideal conditions for Rainbow and the result was a surprise. Observers agreed Ranger, since she has been equipped with her new mast and rigging, is a much faster boat than in the opening trial races.

Both of Sopwith's potential challengers, the old Endeavour and Endeavour II went up to the Herreshoff yard at Bristol yesterday to be hauled out and cleaned before resuming trials through which Sopwith will select the sloop he will sail in his second bid for the famous yachting trophy.

While the two Endeavours have engaged in frequent brushes off here, Sopwith said he would not make his decision until July 1, when time allowed by the cup committee expires.

Ranger led Yankee home 7m. 3s in Saturday's race, which was sailed over a 27.7-mile triangular course, the first 10-mile leg of which, a broad reach, furnished the only serious competition. The summary:

Sunday

Start 11:40 A. M., E. S. T.; course 26.3 mile triangle.

Yacht, Ranger; skipper-owner, Harold S. Vanderbilt; 9 miles, 1:21:30; 17.3 miles, 1:57:46; finish, 2:57:32; elapsed time, 3:17:32.

Rainbow, Chandler Hovey; 1:26:51, 2:03:26, 3:08:37, 3:28:37.

Saturday

Course 27.7 mile triangue; start 11:40, E. S. T.

Yacht, Ranger; skipper-owner, Harold S. Vanderbilt; 1st mile, 12:30:49; 2nd mark, 1:39:50; finish, 2:22:53; elapsed time, 2:42:53.

Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert; 12:30:39, 1:45:35, 2:29:56, 2:49:65.

Duckpin Congress Puts Clarke First

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The National Duokpin Bowling Congress announced today it has ranked Astor Clarke of Washington, a member of the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the country's best bowler for the 1936-37 season.

Clarke had an average of 125.04 in 599 games. This was his second year in first place.

Nick Tronsky of Hartford, Conn., with an average of 129.12 in 216 games, was ranked second. The Congress said Tronsky "lost a wonderful opportunity of regaining the number one ranking when his division of the Industrial League did not use the foul line."

"His average of 132.39 for 51 games for the United Air Craft team No. 1," the congress reported, "is the highest ever held in the United States."

The congress ranked John Miller of Baltimore third, and also voted him "the nation's most valuable bowler" for the season. His ranking was based on an average of 124.85 for 403 games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Detroit	33	22	.600
Chicago	29	25	.537
Boston	26	23	.531
Cleveland	27	24	.529
Washington	23	30	.434
Philadelphia	18	32	.360
St. Louis	18	32	.360

Results June 19

Chicago 5, New York 2.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland at Boston, postponed

Results June 20

Boston 5, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 8, Boston 7.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
New York 8, Chicago 4.
New York 7, Chicago 4.

Fog at Redtop

RED TOP, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Fog and choppy water caused the four Harvard crews to cut short their workouts this morning in preparation for Friday's regatta with Yale. The varsity and junior varsity rowed two miles down to the submarine base and sprinted for about a minute on their return with the beat raised to 34. The freshmen and combination crews paddled about three miles and practiced racing starts.

Willie Turnesa Wins Title

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21 (AP)—Displaying a brand of golf that left little to be desired, Willie Turnesa, 21-year-old Italian-American, won the thirty-seventh metropolitan amateur golf championship at the Metropolis Country Club. In the final match, he defeated John E. Parker Jr. of the Essex County Country Club 6 and 5 in 36 holes.

A. Harry Wilson Is Army Polo Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—A. Harry Wilson, now a full-fledged lieutenant in the United States Army, completed the celebration of his graduation from West Point, on Saturday, when the United States Military Academy four, under his leadership, won the Intercollegiate polo championship, as well as the first leg on the Elbridge T. Gerry Trophy. The Cadets defeated Cornell in the final round of the tournament at Governors Island, 10 to 6.

This is the first time since 1931 that the Academy has won the title, and the work of Wilson chiefly accounts for it, as he was the spearpoint that defeated Harvard, last year champion, on Tuesday in the semifinal.

It was the superior condition of the Army ponies in the later chukkers that accounted for the victory over Cornell. Up to the end of the fourth chukker, either team had an even chance, but the last two found the Cadets cutriding the team from Ithaca, and scoring freely, while they held their opponents scoreless. Both Light Horse Harry, and his leading opponent, Clarence C. (Buddy) Combs, scored freely, with the new lieutenant accounting for four goals, while Combs made three.

Wilson is now stationed at Governors Island, and will be a part of the Army team there, as well as a candidate for the high-goal Army team which expects to compete in both the junior and the open championships of the United States Polo Association.

Meadow Brook Club started its most ambitious battle for the Meadow Brook Cups, with its double round-robin test, on Saturday, when the Gulf Stream four, with Michael G. Phipps chief scorer with nine goals, swamped the visitors from California, Santa Barbara, 14 to 5, in the Brook League. On Sunday, two more games in that league were played. Fox Hunters, with all of the team scoring, came from the rear after trailing at 4 to 2 at half time, to win from a pair of the Gerry brothers, E. H. Gerry and R. L. Gerry Jr., called the Delhi team, 9 to 6. Over at Bostwick Field, on Jericho Turnpike, the team of that name, with the Bostwick brothers, also staged an uphill fight to victory over the Narragansett four, 8 to 6.

In the Meadow League, the other section of the series, only one game was scheduled, and in this the strong Aknusti four, with the other two Gerrys, Elbridge T. and Henry A., as well as James P. Mills, swamped Roslyn, with the Hoppings, father and son, 13 to 2.

The first intersectional game of women's polo, between teams headed by Marjorie Le Boutillier, for the East, and Mrs. Charles H. Jackson Jr. of Santa Barbara, who came on with the California men, organized by her husband, was staged at Schley Field of Burnt Mills Club, Bedminster, N. J., and resulted in a victory for the East, 7 to 6, with the two captains doing most of the scoring, Miss Le Boutillier accounting for five, and Mrs. Jackson, four. It was good, fast, hard-hitting polo, and the players showed good control of their mounts.

G. E. T.

McDiarmid-McCauliffe Team Wins Tennis Final

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—John McDiarmid of Princeton University and Gene McCauliffe of Chicago captured the doubles championship of the 27th annual national clay courts tennis tournament yesterday, but rain washed out the singles battle between Bobby Riggs and Joé Hunt of Los Angeles.

McDiarmid and McCauliffe annexed the doubles title at the expense of the western conference stars, Norman Bickel and Norbert Burgess, of the University of Chicago. The scores were 3—6, 6—3, 11—13, 7—5, 6—1.

Burgess and Bickel were handicapped by having to play a semi-final match before the final battle. In that initial contest of the afternoon, they downed Wilbur Coen Jr., and William Kiley of Kansas City, Mo., No. 4 in the seeded list, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Riggs, favorite to take another lease on the singles honors he holds from a year ago, won the first set from Hunt 6—3. He was leading 4—3 in the second when a rainstorm halted play. Their match will be resumed from the point at which it was called.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	51	29	.638
San Francisco	48	32	.600
Los Angeles	42	37	.532
San Diego	45	37	.549
Portland	38	40	.487
Seattle	37	42	.468
Oakland	30	51	.370
Missions	29	52	.358

Results June 19

San Francisco 4, Missions 0.
Missions 4, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 4, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 3.

Results June 20

Portland 7, Oakland 6.
Oakland 4, Portland 1.
San Diego 11, Los Angeles 4.
San Diego 3, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 6, Seattle 5.
Seattle 10, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 8, Missions 6.

Princeton Meet Sees San Romani Edge Out Rivals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—The Princeton University athletic authorities once more lived up to their reputation for furnishing sensations in track meets. In the Palmer Stadium, on Saturday, the second fastest mile ever run culminated in a sprint that found three of the runners so closely bunched that the same time to a tenth of a second was allotted to the first two, with the third only a fifth of a second behind.

Performances High Class

The track had previously witnessed the fastest mile, when it was opened in 1934. The four laps were circled at that time by Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, in 4m. 6.7s. Again Saturday Cunningham was competing, but at the tape he was third, after covering the distance in 4:07.4; while his leaders were Archie San Romani, another Kansan, representing the State Teachers College, and Don Lash, Indiana University ace. The latter established a world record at two miles here last year, but preferred to compete at the shorter distance Saturday. Their time was 4:07.2.

Heavy overhanging skies may have tended to slow up the track. No new records were made, but the performances were high class and furnished the crowd of more than 10,000 with thrills galore.

Runaway Affair

In the two-mile, William Jenkins, a New Jersey schoolboy, from Bound Brook, set a fast pace, but when the final sprint started, Louis Zamperini, the sensational freshman from Southern California, fought out the finish with Howard W. Welch of Cornell, coming from behind to win by a yard. Then John M. Donovan, the Dartmouth hurdler, won easily in the low hurdles, when John N. Irwin, the Princeton champion, withdrew. J. Hamilton Hucker of Cornell was a poor fourth.

The half mile was a runaway affair, as Elroy Robinson of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, dashed to the front as they came out of the chute at the start, and was never headed. Louis P. Burns of Manhattan College, far back for the first round, speeded up, but failed to catch the Californian. With adequate pacing, Robinson might have broken the record of Ben Eastman, made at the opening of the track in 1934, of 1:49.8. Robinson finished fresh in 1:51.6.

The blond youth, Floyd Lochmer, from the University of Oklahoma, who created a sensation last winter, when he established a new American record for the two-mile steeplechase at New Orleans, bettered it here, though this is necessarily unofficial, as no two courses are alike.

Harold W. Manning of Wichita, Kan., winner at Randall's Island, dropped out in favor of the flat race, in which he ran fourth, and Lochner, after trailing the perennial contender, James F. McCloskey, for three quarters of the way, won about as he pleased, in 9m. 59.3s., after previously failing to lower the track record by Manning, for 3000 meters, of 9:15.1, made last year.

G. E. T.

Elis Taper Off

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Yale oarsmen, enjoying a day's respite from their arduous training for the annual regatta with Harvard June 25, took to the water again yesterday, but this time in yachts. The varsity and the jayvee sweepswingers voyaged to Newport aboard W. L. Harkness' diesel-powered yacht Stevana and spent part of their time there inspecting Gerard B. Lambert's America's Cup defense candidate, Yankee. The freshman crew spent seven hours cruising on Long Island Sound on Mrs. Payne Whitney's yacht, Captiva. The crews tapered off Saturday night and went to the movies. All four crews went through leisurely workouts after a heavy downpour and rough water subsided.

Conditions Unfavorable

RED TOP, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Members of Harvard's crew squad, given their usual Sunday rest from training for the races with Yale at New London June 25, were guests of J. Pierpont Morgan aboard his steam yacht Corsair. The varsity engaged in a four-mile time trial on the Thamer river Saturday under "extremely unfavorable" conditions. The tide was high and a head-on wind blew hard nearly all the way. The Cantabs were clocked at 21m. 46s. They rowed a 31-32 beat for the first three miles and then quickened to reach a 39 at the finish. The freshman and jayvee crews competed in time trials earlier in the day and were clocked unofficially at 9m. 49s. and 9m. 52s., respectively, for two miles.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 8, Wesleyan 3.
Williams 5, Boston C. 1.
Yale 13, Princeton 4.

College Golf Result

West Point 10, Cornell 8.

Trojans Take Track Honors At Berkeley

BERKELEY, Calif., June 21 (AP)—A typical photo-finish boosted southern California's hold on the National Collegiate A. A. track and field championships, but it meant little to the Trojans who were doing right well without the aid of the camera highlight.

The photographic finish gave U. S. C. two more victory points than the 62 with which they were originally credited.

A photographic finish in the 120-yard high hurdles disclosed that Roy Staley of the Trojans finished second, inches ahead of Allan Tolmich of Wayne University, who had originally received credit for the position.

The picture also put Bob Osgood of Michigan in fourth place, relegating Verene Sumner of Kansas Teachers, Emporia, to the fifth position.

It boosted Michigan's point total to 18, instead of 16.

Forrest Towns of Georgia, world's record holder, won the high barriers test in 14.3s, two-tenths of a second slower than his best time.

Highlight of the two-day program which brought together most of the outstanding athletes of the country, was the retention of the team title by U. S. C. in the face of tremendous odds. The Trojans, coached by Dean Cromwell, accounted for only two first places but picked up points in eight of the 14 events, to round up an impressive winning total.

Meet records were established in the half-mile and two-mile runs and in the pole vault.

Long-legged Johnny Woodruff, Pittsburgh star, won the half-mile, in 1:50.3 to clip six-tenths of a second off the old record set by Charles Hornbostel of Indiana in 1933. Gregory Rice of Notre Dame raced to a new two-mile mark of 9:14.2. The old record of 9:16.7 was made by Charles Shugert of Miami in 1932.

The third record performance was turned in by Southern California's Bill Sefton with a pole vault of 14ft 8⅞in. Sefton shared the former mark of 14ft 1¾in with his team mate, Earle Meadows. He and Meadows also are co-holders of the unofficial world's record of 14ft 11in.

George Varoff of Oregon, holder of the accepted world's record of 14ft 6½in, and Meadows both cleared 14ft 4⅝in but Varoff won second place points bcause he made his leap on the first try.

Stanford was second with team points, scoring 50 and Ohio State was third with 28. Other team scores included Columbia 21; Indiana, 20; Michigan, 18; Notre Dame, 15, Wisconsin, 12; Georgia 11; Boston College 10; Pittsburgh, 10; Nebraska, 10; Michigan State, 7; Temple, 6; Georgia Tech, 4; Maryland 4; Purdue, 4; Minnesota, 4; Kentucky, 3; Illinois, 2; Marquette 1½; Duke 1.

Harvard and Yale Battle for Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Standing

	W	L	TP	R	H	PO	A	E
Yale	8	2	2	71	84	257	126	23
Harvard	7	3	2	61	77	231	95	25
Dartmouth	8	4	0	77	103	267	128	23
Penn.	6	6	0	51	95	344	150	30
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	291	158	49
Princeton	4	8	0	67	102	304	140	28
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	277	198	35

Result June 19

Yale 13, Princeton 4.

Schedule

June 22—Harvard at Yale; June 23—Yale at Harvard.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—The Yale baseball team put it squarely up to Harvard to keep them out of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship and keep itself out of third place, in their encounters tomorrow and Wednesday, when the Eli simply swamped Princeton, 13 to 4, Saturday.

Right from the start, Yale was set for victory, and scored three runs in the first inning, and four more in the second. Walter Klimczak began the slaughter in the first inning with a home run with two on bases, and the entire nine took part in the second, with four hits, a sacrifice, and a base on balls.

Ted Horton held Princeton scoreless until the end of the fifth, the score standing at 12-0, at that point. He retired in the seventh, to save himself for Harvard, and the home team then began to gain, but not enough to affect the result.

Three pitchers were on the mound for Princeton, Riddle retiring in the second inning, after a series of hits had given Yale five runs, and Bell relieving Farber in the fifth, to hold Yale fairly well for the balance of the game. But by that time the mischief had been done, and the 1500 spectators had mostly retired to Palmer Stadium to see the invitation track meet.

G. E. T.

Haas Golf Victor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 21 (AP)—Outstroking his opponent down the home stretch in a close fight, slender Freddie Haas of New Orleans won the southern amateur golf championship Saturday with a one-up decision over Charlie Yates of Atlanta. The 21-year-old Louisiana sharpshooter had to come from behind to ascend the southern golfing throne for the second time, but at no stage of the 36-hole struggle did either hold more than a two-up advantage.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	45	14	.763
Montreal	31	25	.554
Buffalo	31	25	.554
Syracuse	30	28	.517
Toronto	28	31	.475
Rochester	26	32	.448
Jersey City	18	35	.340
Baltimore	17	36	.321

Results June 19

Baltimore 7, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 7.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 0.
Jersey City 2, Montreal 1.
Rochester 5, Newark 4.
Newark 11, Rochester 2.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 1, Buffalo 0.

Results June 20

Newark 7, Montreal 6.
Newark 3, Montreal 2.
Rochester 3, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 6, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 2, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 4, Baltimore 2.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 9, Toronto 3.

And Talking of . . . Cycling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Six-Day Men

LONDON—As the only non-cyclist who ever rode a bicycle from one end of Britain to the other in 10 days at the wrong time of the year—or, at any rate, the only person who has owned up so far—I sometimes feel that I know something about pedaling. Enough not to give a repeat performance, anyway. And enough to appreciate rather well certain aspects of the particular brand of stoicism demanded of the participants in the six-day race decided here recently at Wembley and won by Piet Van Kempen, Holland, and his partner, Armand Buysse, Belgium.

Van Kempen makes a habit of this sort of thing. In various parts of the world he has figured in 162 such races and has been victorious 34 times. He and Buysse covered 1910 miles here, and so did two other pairs—Emile Diot and Emile Ignat, of France, who, as you may recall, were successful in the United States earlier in the year, and the American combination, J. Walthour and A. Crossley. Fifteen teams entered, 10 were still bowling round at the finish, and the points gained for sprints by the first three couples in the final ranking were 1286, 704, and 302, respectively.

The Coronation Race, as it was called, provided for the customers just what a six-day race always provides—long stretches of boredom interspersed with purple patches of vivid excitement. In the still watches of the night all semblance of a race was abandoned. Indeed, at times then there were as few as four riders on the track, drifting round at less than walking pace. It was no unusual spectacle to see a rider, one foot cocked up for a rest on the handlebars, perusing a comic paper.

Gentlemen of Extremes

Six Day racers are gentlemen of extremes. Either they can't go slow enough or they can't go fast enough. And when in the mood for speed they fairly make the audience's hair stand on end with the chances they take as somebody tries suddenly to gain a lap or all try to gain one of the sprint prizes donated at intervals to liven up the proceedings.

Six-day cycle racing is not a game that the great British public knows much about or cares much about. And the scene in the Empire Arena, for a good deal of the time, was most emphatically the reverse of inspiring. What a contrast to the state of affairs in Paris, where the six-day crowd finds interest all round the clock—chiefly in itself! Though the racing may be dull, the Parisian spectators are consistently lively. Some will come to the Velodrome and remain there for 15 hours on end, bringing along their lunch, dinner, a late supper, newspapers, books, everything packed in large baskets. They seem to have quite as much endurance as the cyclists who turn and turn on the track below.

The competition, when tedious, is just disregarded. Innumerable jokes are played, shrieks cross the gigantic hall, people go out, come in again, feel hungry, start to eat, stop, carry on animated conversations with complete strangers, and resume their meal an hour later. A British all-night audience, I assure you, is not in the least like that. Even when it is awake.

Popular Pastime

This is not to say that cycling lacks popularity in Britain. Far from it. More people are wheel than ever before, in spite of the number of petrol-driven vehicles on the congested roads. There is an enthusiastic following for track racing, as there is for time trials—the only form of racing permitted on the King's highway. Though I doubt whether "permitted" is really quite the right word, since the trials are always held, without announcement to the general public, at an early hour of the morning. But "the" form of cycling in Britain is touring. Any fine week-end during the summer, riders are out in their thousands, in big club detachments, small parties and individually, heading for the beauty spots.

You can ride nearer to the heart of the countryside on two wheels than you can on four. And you can do it most comfortably under the aegis of two very efficient bodies—the Cyclists' Touring Club and the National Cyclists' Union. If you go to restaurants and hotels displaying the sign of one or both of those organizations—and there always seems to be one near—you know beforehand what the price and standard of catering will be, as the details of the "recommended" establishments are all tabulated in handbooks available to Club or Union members.

Recollections of a 10-Day Man

From my own career as a cyclist—all 10 days of it—I can testify to the good fellowship that exists among the wheelers and the folk who minister to their requirements. Indeed the kindnesses that I met with between Land's End and John-o-Groats as I made my way—a sort of pedaling post-script to a season that had concluded several weeks earlier—form the most comforting recollections of an experience which it is absurd to link in any other way with the word "comfort."

The trip was undertaken because somebody asserted that a real and utter novice, untrained, could not possibly cover in 10 days the 875 miles between the Southernmost tip of England and the most Northerly inhabited point of Scotland. I fulfilled the specification, never having owned a 'bike or ridden a friend's for more than a mile or two. So the matter was put to the test. Nine days 19 hours was the time that the journey, starting on Oct. 27, took. And the things that happened in the time would surprise you.

The whole affair surprised me, and not least of all the sensation in the back of the legs after a maiden voyage of 79 miles on the first day. Following that, the daily returns were 83½, 92½, 96, 71½, 62, 90½, 101, 93, and 106 miles.

Any tendency to become offensively gratified by the achievement is checked upon reflecting that the record time for the distance is—believe it or not—2 days, 9 hours, by the famous Australian professional, H. Opperman, in 1934. All who know the road, with its hills and other difficulties, will recognize that as an absolutely astounding feat.

With my arrival at the John-o-Groats House Hotel at 3 a. m. in a raging hail-storm, my cycling career closed. But something tells me that it may open again at any minute now. And then, heigho for the open road and the merry community of wheelers who are,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

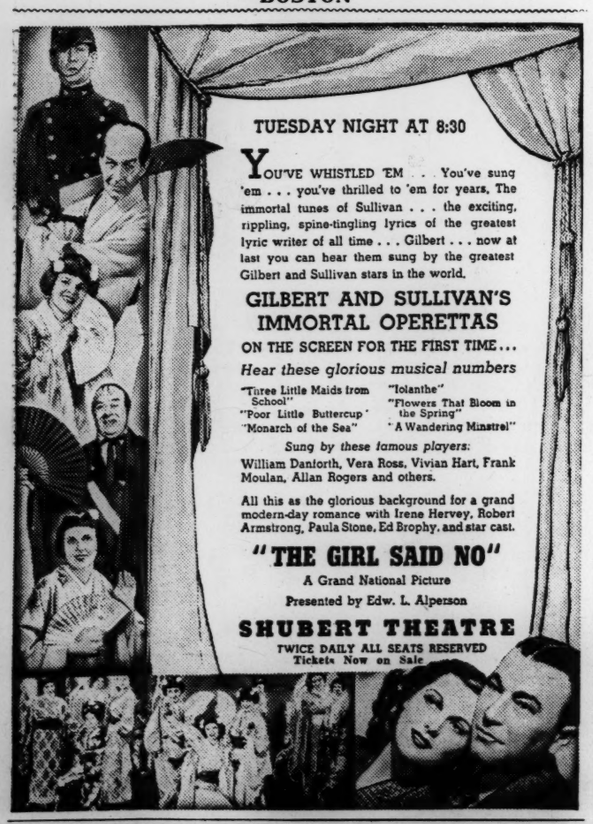
"On pleasure bent"

South African Bowlers Lose

OTTAWA, June 21 (CP) — The South African bowling team met with its first defeat of its Canadian tour Saturday, losing aggregate score of 126-117 to local rinks representative of Provincial Lawn Bowling District No. 16. The visitors took three of the six matches but lost by nine shots.

Amusements

BOSTON



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"Poor Little Buttercup" "Flowers That Bloom in the Spring"
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Pennsylvania Railroad Station

Hughes Sees Task of Present To Preserve Free Institutions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21—Departing from the pointed ambiguity of his references to the "ruthlessness of a temporary majority" and the "activities of organized minorities" of his address to Amherst alumni Saturday, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, speaking to Brown alumni back for the 169th commencement exercises of their alma mater, this afternoon placed emphasis upon less immediate interpretations of the problems of democracy.

Declining interviews seeking elaboration of his Amherst remarks, and speaking from a prepared address, the Chief Justice said the problem facing society today "is no longer one of establishing democratic institutions but of preserving them."

It was a day for the Hughes family. Three generations were present: the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, member of the Class of 1881; his son, Charles Evans Hughes 2d, 1909; and his grandson, Charles Evans Hughes 3d, one of the commencement orators. The Chief Justice and his son also were commencement orators in their classes. All three were eagerly sought out in the academic procession in which another prominent figure, John D. Rockefeller Jr. '97, was prominent as chief marshal.

Honorary Degrees

Upon Mr. Rockefeller and Charles Evans Hughes 2d, were conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws in a group of nine which included: Prof. James P. Adams, vice-president of Brown, LL. D.; Dr. Warren Randolph Burgess, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, LL. D.; Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of Harvard Law School, LL. D.; Charles Evans Hughes Jr., former solicitor general of the United States, LL. D.; Dr William Adams Slade, reference librarian, Library of Congress, Litt. D.; Dr. Harris E. Starr, permanent editor of Dictionary of American Biography, Litt. D.; Dr. Ernest Mahler, president of the International Collucotton Products Company and chemical engineer, SC. D.; Miss Maud Slye, professor of pathology at University of Chicago, especially known for her research, SC. D

The Rosenberger medal, awarded by the faculty of Brown for "especially notable or beneficial achievement to a graduate of Brown University," was bestowed on Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, a graduate of Brown in 1894. Miss Woolley's class was the first at the women's college, now known as Pembroke College in Brown University. The medal, highest honor that Brown can give, was presented by Dr. Henry M. Wriston president.

Before awarding these degrees, Dr Wriston conferred 35 degrees in course.

Economic Dislocations

"The economic dislocations following the great war have produced conditions, national and international, which vex the imagination and confuse the judgment," said the Chief Justice. "I am sure that these conditions are in all your thoughts and I shall not attempt to describe them. We still proclaim the old ideals of liberty but we cannot voice them without anxiety in our hearts.

"The question is no longer one of establishing democratic institutions but of preserving them. The question is no longer one of triumphing over sectional discords and unifying the nation, but whether a united people, putting forth its great strength for national ends, will leave appropriate scope for individual freedom.

"The question is not one of the adequate power of government, designed to keep clear the highways of honest endeavor, but how that power shall be used.

"Safe as we may still be in the present, what of the look ahead?

"Are our democratic impulses growing weaker, and under the pressure of economic forces and the insidious teachings of an alien philosophy, will our democracy be able to survive?"

Not Pessimistic

These questions, the Chief Justice pointed out, should not find response in a pessimistic surrender, but should quicken the resolve to treasure and utilize to their fullest extent the resources of reason.

"Put no confidence," he counseled "in mere forms or in institutional arrangements however astutely contrived in the interest of liberty. All these arrangements depend upon the popular will.

"The security of our democratic institutions is not in existing constitutional provisions or framework of government, but in the dominant sentiment which maintains them That dominant sentiment is the resultant of many interacting forces among which is the outstanding influence of our intellectual leaders who have had the special advantages of our educational establishments. Our colleges and universities sow the seed of which the nation will reap the crop."

Brown University, he said, set up 173 years ago the standard of freedom of learning. That freedom had a definite aim, expressed in the language of the university charter—"to preserve in the community a succession of men duly qualified for discharging the offices of life with usefulness and reputation.

"Freedom of learning, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of conscience, these are our security, the essential buttresses of democratic institutions. In the conflicts of opinion, with freedom for all, we have confidence in the triumph of the true over the false, of the worthy over the meretricious. By that freedom alone, may we hope that experience will be able to teach its salutary lessons and that public ills which may be due to temporary aberrations will find corrective.

First Duty at Present

"Our first duty is to preserve these freedoms—of learning, of speech, of press, of assembly, of conscience, and to be alert to detect the slightest attempt to impair them. But our confidence will prove illusory, if those who are foremost in the enjoyment of these privileges are not keenly conscious of their responsibility.

"Dishonesty in the purveyors of opinion is the worst of civic vices. We shall have differences enough among the sincere. Then, there will always be a multitude who are congenitally unable to think straight. I find my mail full of the proposals of disordered minds who think they have discovered panaceas. But their fancies are dissipated in the free air.

"The arch enemies of society are those who know better but by indirection, misstatement, understatement and slander, seek to accomplish their concealed purposes or to gain profit of some sort by misleading the public.

"The antidote for those poisons must be found in the sincere and courageous efforts of those who would preserve their cherished freedom by a wise and responsible use of it. Freedom of expression gives the essential democratic opportunity, but self-restraint is the essential civic discipline.

"The college should be the power house of a beneficent civic energy. The primary function of the college is not specialization but to afford stimulus and guidance in obtaining the general culture without which specialized effort is likely to miss the happiest fruition. It is through that 'enlargement of outlook and capacities, both of apprehension and appreciation,' as an eminent educator recently put it, and the extension of that cultural process in the midst of the strenuous demands of an active life, that enables one to render 'the most fruitful service to the social order.'

Grandson Speaks

In this connection, the Chief Justice's grandson said at the exercises in the First Baptist Meeting House, where Brown commencements have been held continuously since 1777 with the exception of two years:

"The viewpoint of many men in college education, today can be summed up in a short phrase—it doesn't matter very much what you study, so long as you study something thoroughly. 'My boy,' they say, 'pick your field and stick to it. Stop worrying about the significance of what you learn. All facts are created equal.' This sentiment is the theme of the modern educational symphony. The theme is dark and in the minor. It sings of disillusionment and of the loss of an inspiring ideal, a clear purpose.

"Specialization in our colleges is not so much the result of a philosophy of education, as of the lack of such a philosophy. We, the graduating class, are products of this educational vacuum. Primarily, we are specialists. We are specialists in engineering, in history or economics, in chemistry or English. It is true that outside our fields of concentration we have all collected certain coagulations of fact and fancy, but we have not synchronized this knowledge. Nor have we acquired the basic desideratum of every truly educated man. Suppose we seniors were handed a list of 200 of the most significant books in the intellectual history of the race. It is probable that we should not have read more than a dozen.

"We do not deserve to receive today the Bachelor of Arts or the Bachelor of Science degrees. We should rather be awarded a badge indicating that we have served our apprenticeship in historical study or research chemistry. Our education has been lopsided and trivial. The college has failed to give us the modernized liberal education it should supply."

The alumni meeting and the commencement exercises were climax to a day of activity which began in the Middle Campus shortly before nine this morning. In the tree-lined quadrangle, more than 1000 graduates of other years fraternized, ignoring the threat of rain, and took their places around class standards when the bugler blew assembly and a mellow bell sounded the hour.

In front of Manning and University Halls the academic procession formed with Chief Marshal Rockefeller and his chief of staff, E. Tudor Gross of Providence, and their aides, ahead of the undergraduates. Bringing up in the rear—after numerous classes and the pretty seniors of Pembroke College—were the university trustees in brown velvet "beefeater" academic hats, Mayor James E. Dunn of Providence and Gov. Robert E. Quinn, and the candidates for the honorary degrees. The procession circled the campus and then marched two by two through the Van Wickle Memorial Gate to the church.

Hughes at Amherst

While these exercises were going on at Brown, another grandson of the Chief Justice, Henry Stuart Hughes, was receiving his A. B degree summa cum laude at Amherst today. It was there, Saturday, that his grandfather told 1300 alumni that "the ruthlessness of a temporary majority, if unchecked, will eventually lead to the overthrow of democratic institutions."

"We cannot hope to escape activities of organized minorities which may triumph from time to time over an unorganized or indifferent majority. Sometimes crusaders have more fervor than wisdom. The fundamental needs of democracy are moral."

The Chief Justice did not elaborate upon his references, declaring it would not become him to speak of current interests.

He said he would "leave to experts" the task of answering questions on current problems.

Three Generations of Hughes at Brown

By a Staff Photographer

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes — Charles E. Hughes 2d — Charles E. Hughes 3d

As They Joined Their College Classes for Commencement Exercises

Anti-Lynching Bill Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill by a vote of 13 to 3. At the same time it reported out favorably the proposed Vandenberg child labor constitutional amendment, prohibiting the work of children below 16.

Finally it reported favorably the nomination of Representative Frank Leblond Kloeb, an announced opponent of President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization program, to be the United States district judge for the northern district of Ohio. Mr. Roosevelt caused some surprise recently by naming him to the position.

The committee approved the action of its subcommittee in voting to substitute the Wagner-Van Nuys measure for the sweeping Gavagan bill passed by the House. The Wagner measure would levy a fine on counties from which any lynch victim is abducted, but not on the county in which the lynching takes place unless it should occur in the same county from which the victim was taken. The senators voting against the proposal were Pittman, Connally and Borah. A bitter fight and probable filibuster against the measure by southern senators is expected.

The Vandenberg child labor measure provides that "the Congress shall have power to limit and prohibit the employment for hire of persons under 16 years of age." The committee was unanimous in its approval, but added a section providing that it will become effective only if indorsed by three-fourths of the states within seven years after congressional approval.

Senator George W. Norris (Prog.) of Nebraska, told a Senate agricultural subcommittee today, that it would be an "economic sin" not to utilize the hydroelectric power possibilities which would be incident to his program of dividing the country into seven big flood control authorities.

At still another congressional committee hearing today, advocates and opponents on the Administration's wage-hour bill continued testimony. Horace H. Herr, secretary of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, urged that provisions be written into the measure forcing labor to accept responsibility equal to its new-found power.

"Why not give the labor standards board authority publicly to condemn a strike called before negotiations have been under way for a specified period, say, for example, 90 days? All the conditions and penalties imposed by this bill are imposed upon employers."

John W. Scott, representing the Anthracite Institute, told the committee the bill was "subject to serious constitutional objections."

Solitude Needed In Creative Work, Dr. Tinker States

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Dr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker of Yale University told the 345 members of Rochester University's graduating class today that "solitude is indispensable in all creative effort."

"Visions of great future developments do not come to us in the hilarity of social intercourse," said Dr. Tinker in his baccalaureate address. "The loud speaker is not an instrument used by the Powers for communication with us on earth. Perhaps you recall the moment when the Prophet Elijah was instructed in this matter . . . by a still, small voice.

"We must be quiet in order to hear the divine word that is lost in the silly hubbub going on about us."

At Rochester's commencement exercises tomorrow the principal address will be read for Charles P. Taft II, chairman of the Federal Labor Mediation Board, who will be unable to be present because of pressure of duty.

Honorary degrees will be awarded to Mr. Taft, Malvina Hoffman, sculptor; Robert Borthwick Adam II, Johnsonian collector, and Dr. Tinker.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Virginia

Richmond—Daily, no regular time assigned, WRTD, 1500kc.

Utah Survey Progresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Utah historical records survey, sponsored by the WPA, is nearing completion. In addition to indexing and copying official and historical records, the project includes information pertaining to Indian dialects associated with the early history of the state. It also embraces comparative price data for economic studies.

Collegiate Fraternity Favors End of Hazing

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 21 (AP)—Delegates to the ninetieth annual convention of Theta Delta Chi, international collegiate fraternity, voted unanimously today to co-operate with college officials in putting an end to campus hazing practices.

Roadside Shelters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama's first roadside waiting stations for children who ride buses to school are being constructed in Jefferson County by boys employed by the National Youth Administration, John E. Bryan, state administrator, announced From three to four such stations are now planned. They will be constructed of steel and stone along bus routes on state highways.

Wagner Designs Compromise Bill On Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 21—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has worked out a compromise slum clearance and housing bill with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, which has received the approval of President Roosevelt in its rough draft. Mr. Wagner believes the amended measure will pass both houses of Congress without great difficulty at this session.

The bill is a substitute for the $1,000,000,000 measure which Mr. Wagner introduced earlier this session. The scope of the original has been reduced, but its sponsor nevertheless believes it will provide a substantial start for a long range program of slum clearance with federal and local co-operation. Local authorities, under the compromise, will be given a choice of accepting an immediate lump sum building subsidy, or a long range rental subsidy from the Federal Government.

Opposed by Morgenthau

As the bill was first drafted, it provided only for payment of deferred rental subsidies. Thus the Government could start a huge building program with a small initial outlay. This was the feature Mr. Morgenthau rejected, for it would have committed the Treasury to a long extended payment of heavy operating subsidies. Mr. Roosevelt agreed that the New Deal should not commit future Administrations to maintain buildings which the New Deal had started.

Senator Wagner, however, insisted that housing was a long term affair, and that building could be financed in no other way.

New Proposals in Bill

The new bill will authorize an outlay of somewhere around $10,000,000 to pay subsidies on rentals for three years, as against the original $50,000,000 proposal for four years. The smaller sum may prove adequate, according to housing experts, since it will be drawn upon only to a limited extent during the construction period.

As its second feature, the bill will carry an appropriation for lump sum building subsidies, in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. To this will be added unexpended balances of the WPA.

The proposal in the first bill to authorize the Treasury to issue bonds to defray initial building costs will be continued. Bonds of local housing authorities will be accepted as collateral.

Dr. Conant Quotes Epistle of Paul In Baccalaureate

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21—With parents cramming every available nook of Memorial Church, 762 begowned members of the graduating class of Harvard College yesterday heard Dr. James B. Conant, president, deliver the traditional baccalaureate sermon.

Taking as his text the famous verse from Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," Dr. Conant counseled the Class of 1937 by illustrations of the different meanings of the word "conform" among the nations of the world today.

"A considerable degree of uniformity among a group of people in regard to everyday behavior is not to be despised," Dr. Conant declared. "On the contrary, beneficial effects of such a constant environment on the life of an individual make for sanity and happiness. But being one of a harmonious group, though essential for the well-balanced life of most of us, carries with it a constant threat, a constant insidious pressure to conform to the very bottom of our souls. How to resist this pressure without migration to a lonely mountain top is one of the main problems of the modern man who would be free."

Referring to European nations, where conformity is compulsory, he continued, "We are all too familiar with them—the news from Russia and Germany almost daily illustrates the intellectual tyranny of a totalitarian state. There can be little room, indeed, for a non-conformist in a country where the Minister of Education declares: 'The old idea of science based on the belief in the supremacy of the abstract intellect is finished.'"

The Harvard president then warned the seniors of the effects of European struggles by saying, "On all sides we see too plainly the reflections of the European struggle. We feel the emotional violence of conflicting groups, each exerting its own social pressure. Not since the days immediately after the war have citizens of this country been subjected to such powerful forces. In fact, there are many analogies between the emotional atmosphere of today and that which existed during the first years of the European struggle.

"The situation today is not dissimilar. First it was Russia—and the repercussions of the Bolshevik revolution are with us yet. Then it was the failure of parliamentary government to maintain itself in Italy Next came the advent of the Nazi regime in Germany, and now we witness actual warfare with all its barbarism in Spain. Finally we have seen the hopes of peace through collective security appear to fade, and now the threat of rearmament hangs over all Europe."

Dr. Angell Brands Roosevelt Policy Threat to Nation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21 (AP)—An attack by Dr. James Rowland Angell on the Administration's labor policy and President Roosevelt's Supreme Court bill was in the record today as commencement activities continued on the Yale campus.

In his final baccalaureate address as president of the university, Dr. Angell charged "the National Government has appeared as a partisan" in the present labor conflict and asserted the Supreme Court bill as a means to abet a "rape of the Constitution."

Speaking at the opening of the 236th annual commencement exercises yesterday, the Yale president contended the nation's peace and prosperity are imperilled and urged that moral, political and spiritual values be salvaged "if democracy is to measure up to the compelling needs of the time."

Dr. Angell asserted the fact distinguishing the present labor crisis "from any we have ever known before" is that "the National Government has appeared as a partisan in the conflict."

"The Secretary of Labor," he said, "is quoted as not knowing whether a sit-down strike is legal or not, although there is hardly any older doctrine in our common law than that affecting the right of possession of property.

"The Executive is charged with having encouraged much of the existing disorder, first by silence in the face of gross violation of law, and destruction of property by labor, and then by criticism of employers for failing to sign contracts with labor groups whose good faith they regard as open to question."

Dr. Angell contended the President has promoted "legislation which, if finally enacted, appears to imply the further and complete abdication of the Congress, already more than once put into the vitifying position of mere puppets of the Executive.

"This end is to be achieved through the confiding to innumerable anonymous commissions of powers which we had supposed the Constitution protected for us in perpetuity."

Lippmann Urges Smith Seniors To Think for Selves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 21—Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist and unanimous choice of Smith seniors to deliver the principal address at the school's 59th commencement today, exhorted the 437 graduates to question everything and to develop independence of thought that scorned accepting ideas just because they happened to be currently fashionable.

Mr. Lippmann's speech was a high point in a day that saw honorary degrees conferred upon Katharine Cornell, actress; Charles D Hazen, historian; Elizabeth C. Morrow, president of the Smith Alumnae Association, and widow of Dwight W. Morrow, former Ambassador to Mexico; and Josephine Schain, peace worker.

The faculty in their academic robes, the graduating class in the senior caps and gowns, families and guests filled John M. Greene Hall this morning to capacity.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mr. Monkey's School

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a father monkey who lived in the woods far away from any school house. And that was a pity, for he had six children, three girl monkeys and three boy monkeys, and he was very much afraid that they would grow up ignorant of all things.

The father monkey used to go up to the top of a tree and think, rocking the tree back and forth to help his thoughts to come.

"Here am I with six young monkeys to educate and no school," he would say, or sometimes he would say, "There is no school, but there are six young monkeys," and at last he would only say, "School—monkeys," "Monkeys—school," and one day an idea came into his head.

He had just said "Monkeys—school" for the twentieth time when he cried out joyfully, "Why, that's the answer! We'll have a monkey's school and I'll be the teacher!"

When he told his plan to the young monkeys, they were all very much delighted, and each of them at his orders went out into the woods and found six leaves, that were large and pale and unbroken, and brought them to the big monkey.

On six of the leaves he wrote copy-book phrases like "A wise monkey admires tails," or "With tigers around, don't sleep on the ground!" On six of the leaves he made maps of the continents. He wasn't always sure that he remembered right, but the little monkeys wouldn't know whether he was right or wrong.

Five Nuts Plus Three

Then on six more leaves he wrote sums in addition and subtraction, and the multiplication tables, and problems all about "if you had five nuts and another monkey brought you three more," and on the fourth set of leaves he wrote a little story that he had always known about what the two monkeys did in the Ark to keep the animals amused. And on the next six leaves he wrote a history of the monkeys filled with all the glorious things he could think up (in which he mentioned mankind only once and then as poor monkeys who had lost their tails, and were rather dangerous because they were jealous), and then on the last six leaves he wrote some examples of monkey literature for the older students, speeches of famous monkey kings and generals, translations from the baboon, and the famous songs that all the monkeys know:

"Upward monkeys, ever upward,
To a higher tree!
Gaily monkeys, ever gaily!
Try to follow me!
Drop your coconuts on the ground,
Or, better still, instead,
They will taste delicious, dropped
Upon a tiger's head!"

The school was most successful. The little monkeys came eagerly every morning when their father rang the school bell, all in a row holding onto tails. The rule was: Study half an hour, play half an hour, and don't snatch.

By the end of the month the three little girl monkeys and the three little boy monkeys were completely educated, and their father need never worry again to think that they would grow up ignorant of all things.

But by this time he enjoyed keeping school so much that he could not bear to think of having no more scholars.

So he had another idea.

"Now that my own children are graduated," he said, "I'll get some more scholars and then I can still have a school."

"But we're the only monkey family in the neighborhood," said the little girl monkeys.

Vacations Every Month

"And all the leaves, papa, are filled with monkey wisdom, which wouldn't interest the other animals," said the little boy monkeys.

"I shall not talk to them about studies, but about vacations," said Father Monkey looking wise.

And that is just what he did. He let everyone know that there was to be a school that had a five-day vacation in September in which to gather flowers, and a six-day vacation in October in which to look at the moon, and a seven-day vacation in November for hunting for bee trees, and an eight-day vacation in December for playing on drums, and oh, I can't remember what all the vacations were for, but they got longer and longer every month.

And do you know? Father Monkey was just right. That was the kind of school all the little animals wanted to come to, and they begged their fathers and mothers to send them to Mr. Monkey's school and before he knew it, he had students from every tree in the forest, and of every age and size from baby flying squirrels to full-grown hippopotamuses, for whom he had to make a pool right under his school tree, for he found they could never think a single, solitary thought if they had a bit of themselves more than their eyes and noses out of water.

A Dove in the Danube

The story of how two policemen in a motorboat went to the assistance of a little bird has just come from Budapest, Hungary.

A strong wind was blowing, too strong for the dove that was trying to fly against it, and after a struggle the little bird fell into the rough waters of the swiftly-running Danube. From the bridge above a number of people saw what was happening, and a boy, realizing that something must be done, began to run for help. It was then that two policemen, on duty at the end of the bridge, set out to the rescue in a motorboat, reaching the spot just in time to save the bird. When the boat arrived back, the crowd on the bridge, including a number of children, gave the policemen a hearty cheer.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Here am I with six young monkeys to educate and no school," he would say: A Drawing by Maurice Day

Arnold Pigg Has a Picnic

One summer morning the four little Piggs had divided their lunch potato peelings, and were ready to start for a picnic, when Arnold said suddenly, "I'm not sure that I won't go by myself this morning. You squeal so much!"

"Oh," said Amelia, Alice and Arthur. "Well, we don't mind!"

And they were out of the gate of Pigholme in a flash.

"They might have waited till I'd really decided," grunted Arnold. "But perhaps I'll take James Fox Terrier, if he promises not to bark too much."

When James was found, however, he was digging an enormous hole in a bit of garden he kept for that purpose, and he said, no, thank you.

"I've an extra big bone to bury," he growled, "and I daren't leave it for some other dog to find or I'd never see it again. Thank you for asking me, though."

"That's all right," grunted Arnold Pigg, "I'm not sure that I want anyone with me."

Timothy Was Too Slow

After that, he only saw Timothy Tortoise, and he knew it was no good to take him on a picnic, when he needed a week to crawl halfway round a field.

"Well, I shall enjoy going by myself," he thought, and from his mother he borrowed a paper bag which said, "Shop at Jane Porker's," and tied up his potato peelings in it, to keep them fresh.

He took the opposite way from his brother and sisters, so as not to get mixed up with their squeals—for though he would not have quarreled with them, he was feeling a very superior little pig, which is a queer, exciting feeling occasionally.

"I am enjoying this!" grunted Arnold to himself, every few minutes, and for some time he meant it very much. But as the sun got higher and higher in the sky, his grunt got lower and lower, because he was feeling hotter and hotter, and at last came a minute when he caught himself saying, "Am I enjoying this?"

"Of course I am!" he squealed.

Very often he had to stop and wipe the hotness off himself with his best red handkerchief, which he had brought because this was a special picnic.

"It might be better to have my picnic now," he thought, looking up to see whether the sun said, "Midday" yet. The sun twinkled back as if it were amused to see a little pig trotting along on his own, and so Arnold said, "Yes, I will. And if I sit under this hedge, the sun can't tease me."

Then Arnold Obliged

He didn't know at first that on the other side of the hedge was a gentleman who had been round the world, talking to another gentleman who wanted to go round the world. But when he found out he listened hard.

"If I can only remember all they say I shall be able to tell the others all about it when I get back, and they will wonder whatever I've been doing with the day," he grunted.

So he opened his paper bag, and took out his lunch potato peelings to eat, and all the time he listened. When they were done he thought he was still listening, but Arnold Pigg was really fast asleep.

The two gentlemen talked about this and that, till at last they spoke of a native language in an island that floated miles away from anywhere.

"There's one sound that I simply can't write down," said the gentleman who had been there, "but it's like a sneeze, a grunt, and a snort, all mixed up together."

At that very instant Arnold Pigg woke up, and first he sneezed because some grass was tickling his nose, and then he grunted because he had gone to sleep, and finally he snorted because he was awake again. But he did them all very quickly.

"That's it, that's it!" said the gentleman. "How clever of you!"

"It wasn't I!" declared his friend, and they stared at each other in great surprise, till Arnold Pigg did the same thing again. Then they looked over the hedge and burst out laughing.

"What a clever little pig!" they cried.

Now, Arnold hadn't heard about the native language, so he was surprised to be called clever when he had only sneezed, and grunted, and snorted. He sat and puzzled over it when the two gentlemen had gone, and at last he shook his head till his ears flapped.

"I don't understand," he grunted, "and my picnic's over, so I'll find the others and ask them about it."

Then Arnold Pigg got up, put his little red handkerchief in the paper bag that said, "Shop at Jane Porker's," and walked the opposite way—and he felt much cooler now because the sun was taking a rest.

When he found Amelia, Alice and Arthur, they were very glad to see him, as it is much easier to play games with two girl pigs and two boy pigs than with two girl pigs and one boy pig—but none of them could think why Arnold had been called clever.

"I expect it was because they didn't know you!" said Amelia Pigg at last, and they all, including Arnold, had to agree.

By a Staff Artist

A Surprise for Dessert

One Saturday morning when Jonathan came into the kitchen, he found Aunt June baking. "That smells good!" said he.

"Sh-h-h!" said Aunt June. "This is a secret. Your Uncle March is coming to dinner tomorrow, and I am making a dozen apple turnovers. Uncle March likes them so much that I want him to have some left over to take home. This will be a surprise for Aunt May and Aunt April, too. They think we are just going to have crackers to eat with our ice cream."

"What fun!" said Jonathan. "But where will you hide the turnovers?"

"In the corner of the cupboard, away up high," said Aunt June.

When it was nearly lunch time Jonathan came into the kitchen and found Aunt May baking. "That smells good!" said he.

"Sh-h-h!" said Aunt May. "This is a secret. Your Uncle March is coming to dinner tomorrow and I am making a dozen apple turnovers. Uncle March likes them so much that I want him to have some left over to take home. Aunt June and Aunt April think we are just going to have crackers with our ice cream!"

"Oh!" said Jonathan, very much surprised. "But where will you hide them?"

"Here in the corner of the cupboard, away down low," said Aunt May.

Jonathan felt sorry that the two surprises were just alike, but he didn't see how he could do anything about it. In the middle of the afternoon he went to the kitchen for a drink of water, and there was Aunt April baking.

"What are you making?" asked Jonathan.

"Apple turnovers," said Aunt April, smiling. "But sh-h-h—it's a secret! I'm making a whole dozen, because Uncle March is coming to dinner tomorrow and I want him to have some left over to carry home. He likes them so much."

"Oh," said Jonathan, because he didn't know what to say.

"And don't tell Aunt June and Aunt May, because they think we are just going to have crackers to eat with our ice cream!"

"Are you going to hide the turnovers?" asked Jonathan.

"Yes," said Aunt April. "Here on the shelf behind the jars of blackberry jam."

All the rest of the afternoon Jonathan was trying to think what he could do to keep Aunt April, Aunt May and Aunt June from feeling badly when they found out that their surprises were all alike. At last he had an ieda.

Uncle March met them at church on Sunday morning, and after church they all started home together. "I want to walk with you, Uncle March," said Jonathan.

"Fine!" said Uncle March. "Shall we walk in front of the aunts, or behind them?"

"Let's walk behind, and go *very* slowly," whispered Jonathan. "I want to ask you something!"

"So! A secret!" said Uncle March, when they were quite a bit behind the others. "Well, what is it?"

"Do you like apple turnovers?" asked Jonathan.

"*Do* I! I should say so! Are we going to have some for dinner?"

"I couldn't tell you that," said Jonathan, "but I could tell you something you might *say* at dinner, while we are eating meat and potatoes."

"What's that?" said Uncle March.

"You might say—'My, I do like apple turnovers, I wish I had three dozen of them, right now!'"

Uncle March laughed and laughed. "All right, I'll say it!" said he.

And so he did. While they were in the middle of the meat and potatoes course, Uncle March said, "My, how I do like apple turnovers! I wish I had three dozen of them right now."

Aunt April, Aunt May and Aunt June each smiled, but looked a little sad. But after they had cleared away the table ready for dessert, they came in from the kitchen laughing.

Aunt June came first, carrying a platter piled with apple turnovers.

"Here, Uncle March," she said, setting the platter down before him. "Here are your three dozen apple turnovers."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

From a High Window

Clouds always seem so faraway,
To all the children when at play,
In grassy yards far down below,
Where flowers bloom and big trees grow.

I like to live where it is high,
And hear clouds speak as they pass by,
I lean across my window-sill,
And listen hard, but keep quite still.

Sometimes they say, "Helloa! Helloa!"
Then I call back and off they go;
The clouds say many funny things,
Then sail away on fuzzy wings.

When clouds hang low and close to me,
The sun shines through for me to see,
Then turn their lovely gowns about,
To bring the silver linings out.

EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Tahu Visits An Indian School

Tahu, the little Stony Indian boy, had travelled many miles from the Sioux tribe he had been visiting and found himself in another Indian village. His little friend in this village was named Billie.

Billie told Tahu that the books they used to read in school were very silly. They were all about a cat who saw a mouse and the mouse ran when he saw the cat. Now Indian boys and girls all over the United States were making their own books. They drew the pictures for them and wrote words underneath. Then the teacher sent them away to a big government school where they were printed. When the books came back, the boys and girls liked them very much because they had made them.

They Make a Book

One day Tahu went to school with Billie to see the Indian children make a book. When Tahu reached the class room he opened his eyes wide. He saw a real, live monkey. The Indian boys and girls were very proud of this monkey. They called him Shaker, because he liked to shake everything he could get hold of.

They dressed Shaker up in funny clothes and there Shaker sat on the desk, looking solemnly around. The children took very good care of Shaker. Shaker was smart, too. He learned to turn on the lights and to ring bells. He liked to hide the children's toys. It made them laugh.

Each day the children watched Shaker carefully as he was fed and bathed. One little Indian drew a picture of a wash cloth for the book and wrote under it:

"See the wash cloth.
It is Shaker's.
We wash him before he eats.
Everybody must wash before going to dinner."

Billie told Tahu that it was good to use grown-up words instead of silly ones. Tahu liked to watch Shaker. He seemed so wise. This morning they gave Shaker a banana, and watched him eat it. Then the teacher told the Indian boys to make a drawing and write about it. One Indian girl drew a picture of a banana and wrote:

"We laugh when Shaker eats a banana.
He holds it in his hand.
He peels it.
He likes it well.
We like bananas, too."

Stories About Shaker

Tahu went often with Billie to see Shaker. One day they fed him a potato and a little boy drew a line around some smudges and wrote:

"Shaker likes raw potatoes.
He skins them.
He eats a whole one.
He hides it sometimes."

There was one book already printed about Shaker and the teacher gave Tahu one for his own. There was one drawing of Shaker up a tree. Underneath the tree was written:

"Shaker ran away.
We found him in a tree.
It was down by the creek.
He could swing on the limb."

One Indian boy had drawn a funny picture of a doorway and a bell tower with Shaker ringing the bell. He wrote:

"It was only 11 o'clock.
We heard the bell ring.
It was Shaker.
He did it.
We all laughed."

Shaker did that same thing the last morning Tahu went to see him. Shaker rang the bell, but it was noon. The teacher said Shaker was wise because he knew it was time for lunch. Shaker, the boys and girls and Tahu had lunch. It was a good lunch. Shaker had very good table manners.

Tahu was very fond of Shaker, the monkey.

TA-DE-WIN

Rain

Sometimes the rain slips down
With elfin steps into the grass,
And sometimes it makes a crashing sound
Like giants when they pass.

CONSTANCE LEWIS

Maru's Home Is On Bali Island

Maru was a little Balinese girl, with a golden-brown complexion, dark eyes and long, thick glossy black hair. She wore her hair in a loose knot at the nape of her neck, exactly as her mother's hair was arranged. Like her mother, too, she was slim and graceful. Because she was accustomed to carrying bundles upon her head, she walked with perfect rhythm and balance, as straight and slender as a young tree.

Very happy was Maru, living on the lovely island of Bali, one of the Sunda Islands. These islands are situated in the Dutch East Indies, not far from Singapore, and east of Java. Bali is a jewel island, a tiny green gem, like a priceless emerald, set in the bluest of sapphire blue waters. Here flowers grow so profusely that exquisite orchids cover the tall trees of the jungle, and heavily perfumed gardenias and bright colored hibiscus grow wild. Rose bushes are bent low with massive blossoms and the soft sea breezes blow gently through feathery pines, tall bamboo thickets and hanging gardens.

There is always, in the air, the sweet scent of the flowers and often Maru tucks perfumed leaves into the coil of her glossy black hair. She even helps her mother wash the clothes in brown soap suds.

Building Their Home

Maru's father built their house, and everything within it was made by hand either by her father, her mother, her brother, or Maru herself. Even the tiniest box was hand wrought, for the Balinese people are very expert at metal craftsmanship and wood carving.

Maru's mother taught the little girl how to dye long strips of cotton cloth in brilliant patterns of birds, flowers and animals. Maru used a lovely orchid design to weave into a sarong, or skirt, which she draped about her hips and let fall softly to her brown ankles.

On important holidays, or ceremonials, Maru wore her prada, a hand-woven cloth of silver heavily appliqued in gold and silver threads. In every Balinese family there is at least one prada for every woman in the household, safely kept in the family cupboard for use only on special occasions.

Harvesting the Rice

Maru's father was a rice farmer, and he worked long and hard in the fertile terraced rice fields, or "sawas." In Bali the climate is so fine and the volcanic soil so fertile that everyone is well nourished. Maru's father raised as many as four crops of rice in one year.

Maru liked to help during the harvest time in the rice fields, and she and her mother and brother carried the fan-shaped bundles of rice in large baskets to their home. When Maru's father was ready to harvest his rice, his neighbors all came to help him. Of course, he and his family helped their neighbors in turn, too, and each family shared the grain.

After a hard day in the fields the little family was glad to go home to a fine supper of curry and rice, of juicy mangoes or sugar pineapples and thick nourishing bananas. Always Maru's mother had a great bowl of green coconut milk, flavored with a dash of lime, a cooling and refreshing drink.

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Mr. Henry

MR. HENRY is one of those men, still to be found in small communities, who exemplify in their own persons the economic structure known as the "cartel."

A cartel, the Professor informs us, is a vertical trust. In distinction from a trust formed laterally by the combination of several business houses of a single species, the cartel is an up-and-down agglomeration made up of businesses that control the entire process of carrying a single product from the time when it is raw material to the time when it is sold to the customer. For instance, explains the Professor, the maker of an automobile becomes a cartel when he owns and operates coal and iron mines, refines the iron into steel, makes the steel into motorcars, and markets them to the individual user.

* * *

AFTER THAT FASHION, Mr. Henry is, in a sense, a cartel. He is a lawyer in a Maine town. Besides being a lawyer, he is the town capitalist. The connection is not obscure. His law practice naturally led to his assuming other people's financial obligations, lending money, holding mortgages, fostering small businesses in the community. Being the man he is, this is all done to the benefit of everyone concerned. Sometimes Mr. Henry has been obliged to take over an enterprise and thus he has had on his hands at different times a fish-cannery, a boat-yard, other things. Though these may come his way at any time, they are not permanent elements of his cartel. What is permanent, and primary, even taking precedence of his legal practice, is his farm.

* * *

I LOVE THAT farmhouse where he lives, in a place where sea and country meet. On a bluff looking toward Casco Bay the house stands wide to the road, facing the east. Hayfields lie between the house and the water. Ploughed land stretches right and left. The soil is not too good, but Mr. Henry knows how to feed it and coax it into giving him strawberries and asparagus, peas, little tender ears of corn, good blue-nosed potatoes. He sprays his apple trees seven times a season and sells his crop at the best price. Lawyer Henry is a complete dirt farmer.

Living in that amphibian region, he is also wise about boats, how to make and care for them; how to use them. Kin to boat-building is house-building; and he can strip off his lawyer's dark coat, roll up his sleeves, and prowl about on the roof to repair a flashing, or put new supports under his front steps as naturally as he can draw up a deed.

* * *

MR. HENRY OWNS stands of timber and needs no lumberman to tell him which trees are ready for felling. He chopped down a tall oak tree the other day, because it was endangering the roof of his house. There was scant room for it to fall between a cherished cut-leaf maple on the one hand and a bed of tulips in bloom on the other; but, when he made the last cut, it dipped and lay, to an inch, where he had planned. "Good work!" someone exclaimed. He screwed his blue eyes critically. "If I'd measured the spread just right, I could have sent her a mite farther to the left and been that much nearer the woodpile."

* * *

MAINE HAS NO monopoly on Mr. Henrys, but they seem to thrive well there—remainders from the old days when everybody grew up learning to do all the kinds of work about a farm and a house. Mr. Henry does not remember how he learned. One day an emergency arose and he rose to meet it. The north wind, tearing down from New Brunswick, took off a gutter pipe, and his father sent him up one icy morning to put it back. The pump broke and he mended it. He did not have instruction from a manual training teacher, nor did he have a book of directions. "Did you ever lay a dry well?" we once asked him.

"No," he replied, "but I could figure out how to go to work to do it."

They know how to go to work to do so many things, these men of Maine; of Connecticut, Vermont, of—it would be only ignorance to limit them geographically. These competent, one-man universals are probably native to the whole world, but I am convinced that New England is an especially fertile source of supply, and I know that they flourish best in the country. Uncle Sam does his best to create them throughout the land by offering pamphlets on how to take care of hardwood floors, graft fruit trees, build bird-houses, and all other conceivable topics, but the country-dweller draws in his information with the air he breathes. As for the city-dweller, what would he do with all this knowledge? Spend it mending a leaky faucet? Or, if he had a garage of his own, devote his versatility to the care of his car?

* * *

YOU MIGHT NATURALLY suppose that a man with all Mr. Henry's activities would give an impression of feverish haste. It is true that he is a quick worker and does not waste motion, but he never hurries. He does not cut you short in the middle of a sentence or let his eye wander to the clock. In his schedule, there is always time for conversation. Talk does not interrupt the work, but goes along with it. Sometimes the casual, anecdotal talk is the actual performance of the business. At any rate, after Mr. Henry and his client have discussed the weather and politics, the harbor news and the state of the market, told a few stories, made a joke or two with the point turned characteristically against themselves, one of them says: "It's all right, then, about that passel of land?" and the other one replies: "Have the papers for ye tomorrow." Subterraneously the business has been getting itself done while they talked.

* * *

THE PLEASANT PASTIME of talking flourishes in the places that provide Mr. Henrys. It is a pleasure to hear your true-born state-of-Maine man, for instance, get the full savor out of a story. He begins with a small twinkle that gradually smooths out into gravity as he unfolds the details of his yarn. He can be interrupted, but not deflected. He is going to tell his story, all of it, in his own way. Carefully he builds up curiosity and expectation, craftily he delays the dénouement. He pauses, makes a demure understatement, and springs his climax. Then he looks at his audience. What, are you so slow! And carefully he repeats his climax with a lingering relish. His audience, if of the same breed as he, silently accepts it. Then there is a scraping of chairs, someone repeats the climactic period, and everybody gives a brief, nearly audible chuckle. The whole performance has a delicate technique, very pretty to watch.

Around the base-burners still to be found in country stores, in court houses, in the engine rooms of village fire companies, in sunny angles of old wharves, men of Maine gather to plan a new world. These apparently democratic groups are really little oligarchies. Franchise in them is rarely extended to outsiders; and when offered is accepted with pride, as it was by one summer resident of long standing.

In the course of his yearly visits he had formed a friendship with the village carpenter. They had talked much together, had measured wits, and found each a man to tie to. Finally, in a dozen years or so, the summer visitor was awarded his diploma. "Why don't you come down to the Fire House some night?" said the carpenter. By that, the man from outside knew that he had arrived, and that by being admitted to the circle at the Fire House he had become, almost, a Maine man.

* * *

MR. HENRY BELONGS by native right in such gatherings. Mr. Henrys always do, for it is a part of their Henryism to be good talkers and to have the franchise of their fellows. They may be domineering for they know so much, can do so much, control so many of the town's activities. But they expect opposition, and they are never disappointed. It is characteristic of the inhabitants of Henry-producing communities that there are many lesser Henrys, and that their independence is taken for granted. Outsiders do not always understand that independence and take it for indifference or plain contrariness. They would do better to co-operate with it, for it is the basic theory of living in those small communities, and makes the Mr. Henrys as they are—not specialists in a specialized world, not unthrifty Jacks-of-all-trades, but men who draw from deep wells of experience and self-reliance a willingness to undertake any task and an ability to finish it—real one-man cartels.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building. Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street. Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings. Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

From the Chinese

Spring Rains

THE swollen river knocks against the gate.
The cold rain falls unceasingly. Afloat,
My tiny room drifts with the rain of spring,
Like a wind-driven, bobbing fishing boat.

—By CH'ÉN CHI-JU. (Ming Dynasty: 1368-1640 A. D.)

Seeing a Mountain Abode Very Pleasing

UP TO the threshold winds the passing stream.
On four sides stand the mountains green and fair
As any drawing. Bamboos shade the gate,
And bending plum-trees guard the entrance there.
Inhabited by rustics stands the place
That poets might, with dreaming rapture, share.

—By TSAI FU-KU. (Sung Dynasty: 960-1287 A. D.)

Spring Resolution

THE seasons pass. Each one returns once more.
I am a man, who was a child before.
Like the plum-flower, at calling of the spring,
I should renew myself in blossoming.

—By LU TUNG. (T'ang Dynasty: 618-905 A. D.)

Mountain Travel

THE far green mountain does not know my name,
Nor I the mountain's—yet the bird that swung
Its sweeping path across the sky like flame
Has spoken to us both with friendly tongue.

—By YEH YIN. (Sung Dynasty: 960-1278 A. D.)

Arranged by MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS and CLIFFORD H. POPE.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KATYA AND HER COW: *A Painting by Peter Kontchalovsky*

THE pose for this portrait of the artist's only grandchild was selected by the little model herself, who explained that she was going with the baskets to fetch water for her cow.

It is characteristic of portraits by Peter Kontchalovsky that the subject is caught in motion, so that a collection of the works of this artist forms a living reflection of his time, as in this picture of Soviet childhood.

This life-size painting in oil was exhibited in Moscow at a one-man show, held there by Kontchalovsky in 1935.

The Cockneys Are Still With Us

YOU meet people at Bloomsbury parties who say that Londoners are losing their character. In a machine-made age, they say, the Cockney is being worn down to a dead level. His wit is being crushed out of him, they lament: the mechanism of a great city is smoothing all his bright and individual edges and moulding him to one universal pattern, slick, efficient, and dull. Don't believe it. While London has her costermongers, her traders in the street and in the market-place, she will have the blood of the Cockneys in her veins. She will still be defiantly impudent, quick of mind, impulsively generous, a little sentimental. She will still be the city which the machines couldn't conquer.

The Cockneys are still here. Standing beside their stalls in the street markets, pushing their barrows beside the kerb, presiding over mountains of junk along the Caledonian Road, roaring invitingly down Petticoat Lane on a Sunday morning, holding you with plausible eloquence in the narrow stretch of Leather Lane, offering you dogs of high degree in Club Row—they are the immortal Londoners, uncrushed and uncrushable. . . .

Things are very different in Farringdon Street. There, by the pavement, you will find salesmen who have subdued their methods to suit the more polished world of the City. They are the aristocrats of London's 8,000 stalls. Their friendliness is less boisterous, less hearty, than the friendliness of other street markets. It is more reserved.

The men at the flower stalls are the unofficial gardening advisers to the suburbs. City men consult them before carrying away plants for their gardens.

"You wouldn't recommend those, then?" says the City man.

"Not for *your* garden, sir," says the man at the stall. "I would advise these. They're hardier, sir."

"Very well," says the City man obediently. . . .

At lunch-time, in Leather Lane, the clothesman stood behind his stall and let himself go. Leather Lane is a long, undistinguished street which links Holborn and Clerkenwell, and in the morning the market is a quiet place, doing business in a placid way; but it bursts into sudden life when the offices around disgorge their workers at the lunch hour.

The clothes-man, brown-faced and leather-lunged, slipped a new jacket on, and drew uproarious attention to its manifold merits. He pleaded with the ring of people in front of him, striving to guide them along the path towards the True, the Perfect Suit. He exhorted them. He commanded them. He despaired of them. "You won't listen," he mourned. "You won't be told. You think you know everything. You think everybody's a rogue. There *are* some rogues, but *everybody* isn't a rogue.' He surveyed the crowd pityingly. Then, with electrical loudness, he spoke once more of the jacket. "HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYTHING AS GOOD?" he demanded. "ARE YOU GOING TO MISS THE CHANCE?"

Just along the road a man at a fruit stall was chanting lugubriously, in a monotonous and absent-minded sing-song: "Luvverly pears—melt in yer mouth—try 'em, they're luvverly—they're luvverly, try 'em—melt in your mouth—luvverly pears."

"Penny a glawss!" shouted a lemonade man. . . .

The streets will never be dull while the markets last. They are the strongholds of the Cockneys. In them you will always find the bubbling humour and the cynical wisdom which are the undying London.—JAMES A. JONES, in "London's Eight Millions." (London: John Long.)

"LA ESTABILIDAD DE TUS TIEMPOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SEGÚN las apariencias, esta es una edad inestable. Y en todas partes hay abundantes pruebas materiales para soportar esta aseveración. Bajo la tensión de condiciones nuevas y demandas nuevas, se han presentado también nuevas formas y nuevos experimentos en los gobiernos; antiguas alianzas se han abandonado, y en casi todas las naciones reina la desconfianza y el temor de lo que el vecino va a hacer primero. Y sin embargo no cabe duda de que actualmente exista no solamente una gran necesidad sino también un gran deseo de estabilidad, en todas partes.

El primer paso hacia la adquisición de una cualidad deseable es una comprensión clara de lo que significa. La palabra "estabilidad" se deriva del término "estable", lo cual un diccionario define como "lo que tiene la fuerza de quedarse en pie, lo que no se mueve con facilidad; lo que es constante y permanente." Para encontrar por lo tanto el origen verdadero de la estabilidad, tenemos que apartarnos definitiva y resueltamente de lo material, cuya naturaleza de fluctuaciones y cambios perpetuos resulta de una creencia en la falta de la estabilidad.

El profeta Isaías, siglos ha, hizo una declaración de la verdad espiritual, que no puede refutarse ni moverse jamás, y que tiene mucha fuerza persuasiva para encaminarnos correctamente. Dijo (ISAIAS, 33:6): "Y serán la estabilidad de tus tiempos fortaleza de salvación, la sabiduría y la ciencia." Parece como si nos quisiera decir: No miréis hacia la materia ni hacia los pensamientos y métodos materiales con la esperanza de encontrar allí lo que no se muda; volved más bien vuestros pensamientos hacia la fuente de donde emanan las ideas verdaderas, es decir, a la Mente divina, encontrando en ella los atributos divinos que satisfarán vuestros más profundos deseos.

La Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy también percibió la locura de buscar el bien espiritual en el supuesto contrario, la materialidad y sus caminos tortuosos,—la competencia material, el orgullo intelectual y los transitorios conocimientos humanos. Hasta fué más allá de esto; negó y refutó definitivamente la realidad o existencia de la materia, tal como los mortales la habían concebido, revelando a Dios, el Espíritu, como la única substancia universal, permanente e inmutable. En la página 60 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN) declara: "El Cristo no puede venir al sentido material y mortal, el cual no puede ver a Dios. Este concepto erróneo de substancia tiene que ceder a Su presencia eterna y así desaparecer. Y en el párrafo siguiente (pág. 61) escribe: "La percepción humana, avanzando hacia la comprensión de su nada, se detiene, retrocede y de nuevo va adelante; pero el Principio y Espíritu divino y el hombre espiritual son inmutables,—ni adelantando, ni retrocediendo, ni deteniéndose."

Además, en esta Ciencia divina, que le fué revelada y que se basa firmemente en la verdades bíblicas y en las enseñanzas de Jesús, Mary Baker Eddy nos indica claramente como podemos cultivar en nuestra propia conciencia las características espirituales que son los concomitantes esenciales de la estabilidad. Por el estudio de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) aprendemos a entender a Dios como Mente, Vida, Verdad, Amor, Principio, Alma, Espíritu, y al hombre verdadero que no ha dejado nunca de ser la imágen y semejanza de Dios. Y en la medida que aceptamos y asimilamos estos hechos, estupendos y sin embargo naturales, comprendemos nuestra posesión actual de "la sabiduría y la ciencia" verdaderas, y de "la fortaleza de salvación".

"Santiago, siervo de Dios y del Señor Jesucristo," escribió (SANTIAGO, 3:17): "La sabiduría que es de arriba, es primeramente pura, luego pacífica, apacible, propensa a complacer, llena de misericordia y de buenos frutos, sin parcialidad, sin hipocrisía." Y así leemos también en CIENCIA Y SALUD (pág. 275): "Ninguna sabiduría es sabia a menos que sea Su sabiduría; ninguna verdad es verdadera, ningun amor es amable, ninguna vida es Vida verdadera aparte de la divina; no hay bien fuera del bien que Dios nos da." Cuando como individuos y como naciones nos volvemos hacia la fuente de todo lo bueno, la Vida y el Amor, encontraremos allí—y sólo allí—aquella estabilidad, aquel equilibrio espiritualmente mental, que ninguna tempestad aparente, ni ninguna guerra ni rumores de guerra pueden mover o destronar. Allí aprendemos también del "dominio [que] estará sobre su hombro".

Entonces se expresará una confianza nueva en nosotros y por medio de nosotros en los demás. Ya no temeremos ni odiaremos a nuestro prójimo. Manifestando estabilidad nosotros mismos, desearemos ayudar a otros a encontrar un equilibrio y una paz más abundante. En la misma fuente de aquella existencia que es inmutable y sin embargo siempre desarrollándose, reclamaremos la "fortaleza de salvación." En el Glosario de CIENCIA Y SALUD Mary Baker Eddy define la "salvación" de esta manera: "La Vida, la Verdad y el Amor comprendidos y demostrados como supremos sobre todo; el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte destruídos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Jacaranda Tree

JUNE, with a glow of violet and purple in the top of the jacaranda tree. Shining green humming birds are balancing in air among the delicate blossom bells, that ring only for the humming birds and me.

The tree stands in the middle of the spacious and beautiful back yard, spreading its sheltering boughs far out in every direction. From upstairs windows, I witness the unfolding of its leaves and flowers and see the glow of sunsets through its branches. New moons, evening stars, and even setting moons in the early hours before dawn, are intimately associated with my view through the top of a jacaranda tree.

Last November, when I first saw the tree, it was luxuriant with lacy green leaves that moved softly, gracefully in the breeze. In December it was an evening Christmas tree, when the many colored electric lights from the avenue shone through its branches.

The February rains washed the tree clean of its leaves, although they were still green, and they lay thick on the ground under dripping boughs. On the first sunny morning, Grandmother and Smoky, the cat, went out to rake up the dry leaves, which seemed to be nothing now but long, brown stems. Smoky was boisterous. With his tail at a mischievous angle, he scattered the leaves almost as fast as Grandmother raked them together, until he crawled into a loosely piled heap and stayed there, his green eyes glowing through. While Smoky was thus on good behavior, Grandmother lost no time in raking the brown stems into neat little piles, which later resolved themselves into smoke and ashes via the incinerator.

In March, the back yard over which the great tree holds sway was green; and, as it pushed up its growing things, many freesias ran out from the formal border by the drive to bloom under the jacaranda tree and dance with the shadows on the grass—shadows of the tree's bare branchery.

Late in April new growth began to show at the ends of its branches, but the tree was sleepy and awakened slowly from its rest. Even now, at the beginning of June, the unfolding leaves are small and tender with delicate tints of rose and yellow. But a glow of blossoms is spreading from its topmost branches; and, in the summer days to follow, large clusters of the flowers will lie on the full-grown fern-like leaves. All the while, the blossom bells will crinkle and tinkle as they fall through the air to weave a purple carpet under the jacaranda tree.

P. Y.

Maine Beach

ALWAYS the sea at noon runs in like flame,
Flat through the channels, steep beyond the ropes;
The gulls come crying hunger as they came
In the thin dawn, their shadows on the slopes;
Whitely upon the distance crystal sides
Of cliffs jut raggedly against the south;
Sharp in the windy weather toward the tides
The hard sands stream like quick words from the mouth.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

"The stability of thy times"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO HUMAN sense this is an unstable age. And on every side there is ample material testimony to support this assertion. Under the stress of new conditions and new demands, new forms and experiments in government have appeared; treaties have been scrapped; and in almost every nation there is distrust, and fear of what may be its neighbor's next move. And yet, that a present desire as well as need for stability exists, is everywhere indicated.

The first step toward acquiring a desirable characteristic is a clear knowledge of its source. The word "stability" is derived from "stable," which a dictionary defines as "that which has strength to stand, which is not easily shaken; that which is constant and abiding." To find the true source of stability, therefore, we must turn definitely and resolutely away from the material, the ever changing and fluctuating nature of which results from a belief in the absence of stability.

The prophet Isaiah, centuries ago, made a statement of spiritual truth that can never be disproved or shaken, and that goes far toward putting us on the right road. He said (Isaiah 33:6), "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation." Conversely, it is as though he said to us, Do not look to matter, to material thinking and methods, in the hope of finding that which does not change; instead, turn thought to the source of true ideas, divine Mind, and therein find the utterly satisfying and desirable attributes of God.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, also perceived the folly of seeking spiritual good in its suppositional opposite, materiality and its devious by-paths—material expediency, pride of intellect, and transitory human knowledge. But she went further. She definitely denied and disproved the reality or existence of matter as mortals had long conceived of it, by revealing God, Spirit, as the universal and only substance, permanent and immutable. In "Unity of Good" (p. 60) she states: "Christ cannot come to mortal and material sense, which sees not God. This false sense of substance must yield to His eternal presence, and so dissolve." And in the next paragraph (p. 61) she writes, "Human perception, advancing toward the apprehension of its nothingness, halts, retreats, and again goes forward; but the divine Principle and Spirit and spiritual man are unchangeable,—neither advancing, retreating, nor halting."

Furthermore, in this divine Science which came to her as a revelation and is firmly founded on Biblical truths and on the teachings of Jesus, Mrs. Eddy clearly indicates how we may cultivate in our own consciousness the spiritual characteristics which are the essential accompaniments of stability. By studying her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we learn of God, who is Mind, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, Soul, Spirit, and of the real man, who has never ceased to be His complete and perfect image and likeness. And to the extent that we accept and assimilate these stupendous yet natural facts do we realize our present possession of true wisdom and knowledge and the strength of salvation.

"James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ," wrote (James 3:17), "The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." And again, in Science and Health we read (p. 275), "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows." If as individuals and nations we go to the fount of all good, Life and Love, we shall find there, and there alone, that stability, that spiritually mental equilibrium, which no seeming tempest, war, or rumor of war can shake or dethrone. Also, we shall learn there of the government which is upon His shoulders.

Then a new confidence will express itself in and through us. We shall no longer fear or hate our neighbor. Manifesting stability ourselves, we shall wish to help others to more liberal measures of peace and poise. At the very heart of changeless, yet ever expansive being, we shall claim strength of salvation. In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 593) Mrs. Eddy defines "salvation" thus: "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Shadow Picture

WHEN the deer steps warily to the water's edge
at this moment between sunlight and evening,
stepping delicately between birch and bracken
in this fading light
while the dew is beginning to chill on the leaves,
there is no sound, no bird cry, no sudden crackle of branch:
it is the hour of the bat, the velvet moth,
the twilight of silent things,
now when the deer is poised at the edge of the lake
sniffing delicately the windless air
before he breaks his reflection
in a soft splash of cold ripples at the brink—
and the light fades.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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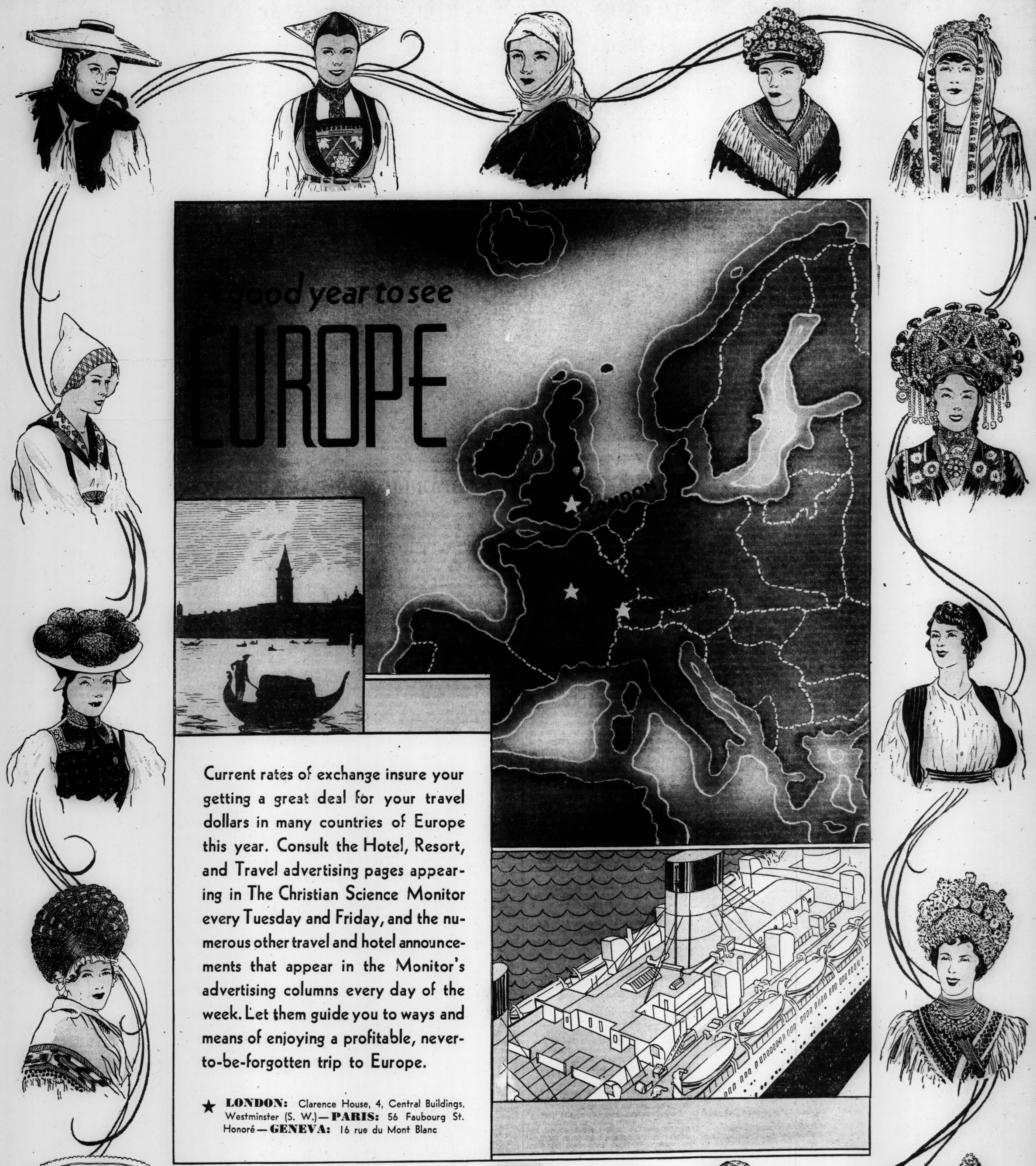

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Business and Industry

Steel Industry's Operations Advance Despite Labor Troubles

Commerce and Finance

Remarkable Gain In Foreign Trade Seen by Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Pointing to the fact that the value of exports for the first quarter of 1937 was twice as large as for the similar period of 1933, and that imports value was three times as large, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a statement just issued declared that these gains emphasize "the remarkable recovery that has taken place since the low point of the depression."

The report referred to the fact that exports totaled $711,000,000, a gain of 24 per cent over last year, and imports increased 38 per cent reaching $785,000,000.

The gain in trade with Great Britain was noted as of particular interest.

Britain Best Customer

"Exports to the British Empire as a whole increased 15 per cent over last year," said the statement. "The United Kingdom maintained its position as our best customer by a very small margin over Canada, our exports to the former amounting to $108,164,000, an increase of 5 per cent as compared to Canada's $100,565,000, or 26 per cent above last year. Sales to South Africa increased 10 per cent; Australia, 4 per cent; India, 37 per cent, and New Zealand, 20 per cent."

It was stated by the chamber that the upward trend in foreign commerce was more pronounced for non-European areas than for Euope itself. "Imports from the countries comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations constituted 37 per cent of our total trade in the first quarter of this year."

Buying From Canada Jumps

"The average increase in our imports from all countries was 38 per cent; imports from the Empire increased 43 per cent. Purchases from Australia, New Zealand and West and South Africa were more than double their 1936 figures. One-fifth of our total imports come from two British countries, Canada and the United Kingdom, the former accounting for 13 per cent and the latter 7 per cent of the total value.

"Purchases from Canada amounted to $100,275,000, making the striking gain of 36 per cent over the first quarter of the preceding year. The United Kingdom occupied second place with $56,569,000, or 16 per cent above last year. Imports from British Malaya were 52 per cent greater than in 1936; India, 39 per cent; Australia, 204; West Africa, 122; New Zealand, 190, Ceylon, 39; South Africa, 133."

Oil Trade Profits In Second Quarter Seen Topping 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Petroleum industry profits in the second quarter will probably compare favorably with those for a year ago, and, barring the unexpected, this condition should be maintained over the rest of the year, according to Standard Statistics.

The statistical position of the oil industry underwent an encouraging improvement in the first week of June. Total crude oil production was 3,538,150 barrels a day, down 35,550 barrels from the daily rate of the previous week. The trend this year had been almost uninterruptedly upward.

The decline itself, although the largest of any week of 1937, was not substantial, but it reflects the more rigid production allowables allotted for June, and it indicates that if these allowables are observed, the steady additions to crude inventories this year will be halted.

The leading oil-producing states placed their June production allowables within 1 per cent of the totals recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines, which have been calculated more closely in line with probable requirements than has been the case thus far this year. It is thus expected that production and demand will be well balanced this month.

Such an expectation has revived talk of another increase in crude price generally.

Hopes of a price advance were largely abandoned as a result of the production excesses in May, but the prospective strengthening of the crude statistical position, expectations of an early rise in California quotations, and the recent increase in prices in the Pennsylvania fields strengthen the possibility of an advance in all crude prices.

The attainment of higher prices, however, depend almost entirely on the maintenance of a balanced supply and demand position.

Tenants Purchase 25 P. C. Of Land Bank Farms Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farms were purchased from the Federal land banks by more than 1000 tenants in February, March and April of this year, according to W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

From data compiled to determine how many tenants were embracing the opportunity to own a farm made possible through sale of Federal land bank properties, it was shown that 25 per cent of the 4467 farms sold by the banks in the three months were bought by tenants, Mr. Myers said. The remainder were purchased by non-tenants.

Tenant purchases were the most numerous in the St. Paul district covering Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota where over two thirds of all farms sold by the bank during the period were bought by tenants.

Bassett Distributes Bonuses

RICHMOND, Va., J. D. Bassett Sr., chairman of the board of Bassett Industries, at Martinsville, announced a new distribution of 30,000 in bonuses to 2200 employees in the company's five plants at Bassett and Martinsville.

Freight Car Orders Highest in 13 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

More new freight cars were on order for Class I railroads on June 1 this year than on any like date since 1934, says the Association of American Railroads. And more steam locomotives were on order than on any June 1 date since 1930.

The number of freight cars on order on June 1 was 45,176, against 25,748 on June 1, 1936; 1479 on June 1, 1935, and 61,256 on June 1, 1924.

Class I railroads had 329 steam locomotives on order on June 1, against 58 a year before and 431 on June 1, 1930. Two years ago there were 10 on order. Electric and diesel locomotives on order at the beginning of this month numbered 30.

Rutgers Banking School to Graduate First Class July 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21—The Graduate School of Banking, sponsored by the American Bankers' Association, begins its its third season at Rutgers University here today with 593 bank executives from 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico enrolled.

The school, established in 1935 as a joint educational project in advanced banking studies under the auspices of the Association and the University, will graduate its first class this year and on July 2, diplomas will be handed to 193 graduates.

The course covers three summer resident sessions of two weeks each at Rutgers University with the intervening months devoted to home study, the preparation of an accepted thesis and a final oral examination.

"The first commencement will be an important event in the program of adult education," Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company, New York City, and chairman of the board of regents of the school, said in a statement here today. "Never before have mature, experienced bankers gone to school in this manner. The average age of the graduate students is 39 years. Some have given up their vacations to come to Rutgers at their own expense; many have traveled thousands of miles; many are senior bank officers—presidents, vice-presidents, cashiers, auditors, treasurers, secretaries.

Among the speakers who will address the class this year are Dr. F. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University; Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland and Frederick Shelton of Washington, D. C.

Sales of Hardware For June Maintain Fair Gain Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail hardware sales for June maintained a moderate gain over the like month of last year in spite of factors of interference in several sections, says Hardware Age.

Neither May nor June are keeping up to the earlier rates of increase, but for reasons apparently not connected with the willingness or ability of people to buy. Strike disturbances in several sections have slowed retailing; in other neighborhoods warm weather was several weeks late in making an appearance.

There is some, though slight, comment that buyers are a trifle cautious because of higher prices, and more inclined to wait and take advantage of special sales. On the other hand, buying habits nowadays are very forthright. There is not so much shopping around, and very little haggling over prices. Few shoppers leave a store without making the intended purchase, and the modern retail habit of group display for allied or seasonable lines is responsible for considerably increasing the average purchase by each visitor.

Judged by the increase in the purchasing power of farmers and industrial workers, retail hardware prospects for the remainder of the year appear very satisfactory.

Gen. Motors' Sales Overseas Up 7.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Motors overseas sales of cars and trucks to dealers during May totaled 33,306 units, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the volume in May last year.

In the first five months of 1937, sales of 154,609 represented an all-time high volume for that period, and an increase of 5.4 per cent over the volume in the first five months of 1936. For the 12 months through May, 1937, sales totaled 332,688 units—an increase of 7.4 per cent over the volume in the 12 months ended May 31, 1936.

Pacific Fisheries Acquires Large Italian Trade Liner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., has acquired the Italian liner Feltre, formerly of the Libra Line, it was announced. After damages sustained in a collision in the Columbia River have been repaired, the vessel will be regularly employed in the company's trade between Puget Sound and Alaskan ports and in intercoastal trade to the Atlantic seaboard with the company's products.

The Feltre will be the largest and most modern ship in the Alaska cannery trade, it was stated. A motor vessel of 7000 gross tons, the Feltre has a capacity of 500 passengers and will carry in excess of 300,000 cases of salmon.

Steel Operations Up 1½ Points To 75½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Gains in the steel operating rate in five districts during the past week, an unchanged rate in six and only a slight drop in one, have resulted in the national steel operating rate pushing upward 1½ points to 75½ per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Eastern Pennsylvania gained 2½ points to 67 per cent, Chicago half a point to 63½, New England 37 points to 82, Detroit two points to 97 and St. Louis eight points to 93 per cent. Wheeling showed the only decrease, two points, to 93 per cent. No change was made at Pittsburgh with 92 per cent, Youngstown 30, Cleveland 46, Buffalo 89, Birmingham 83 and Cincinnati 93 per cent.

Encouraging Features

Unexpected and encouraging features are developing in the steel market and buying, while less than a few weeks ago, shows an increase over a fortnight ago, to the extent that deliveries in some instances are falling back, according to the survey.

"This is true in sheets and plates, particularly, with stiffening of demand in some other lines," says the report. "While this tendency is not sufficiently marked up to this time to exert a strong influence on buyers, it seems to indicate a movement contrary to the expected summer lull. Deliveries of sheets are further deferred than in May, in the experience of a number of producers. In plates little progress has been made by eastern mills in reducing backlogs.

Tin Plate Most Sought

"Tin plate continues the most sought material and as the canning season opens pressure on producers is intensified. Larger canmakers are in need of so much material that tin mills are operating extra turns. Because of labor difficulties the national production rate for tin plate is not over 85 per cent of capacity.

"Influence of the labor disturbances in Cleveland, Chicago and Youngstown has been felt to less degree than expected. In a few instances consumers have asked steel from other than their usual sources, but the total of this diverted tonnage is small."

Composite price for steelworks scrap declined to $17, a drop of 12 cents from the revised composite for the previous week. This is the level of mid-December.

In the absence of sufficient trading to test the market prices are unchanged at Chicago and in the East, with Pittsburgh showing a slight decline. The iron and steel composite lost four cents, to $39.80 and the finished steel composite again is unchanged at $61.70.

April Labor Cost Per Man-Hour Over 17 P. C. Above 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In April of this year labor cost per man-hour was 17.7 per cent above the 1929 level, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board of manufacturing changes since 1929.

There was in increase of 27.6 per cent in output per man-hour, largely as a consequence of mechanization and improved methods of operation. While labor cost per unit of product was 7.5 per cent lower, the labor cost per $100 of output was practically the same as in 1929, on account of the lower level in wholesale prices of finished products.

Compared with the average for 1936, the Conference Board's analysis shows an increase in April, 1937 of 10.7 per cent in labor cost per man-hour, an increase of 7.7 per cent in labor cost per unit of product, and a relatively slight increase in labor cost per $100 of output.

The Conference Board's indexes for April, 1937, and for the year 1936 are as follows:

Indexes of Manufacturing Changes 1929=100

	1936	April, 1937
Output per worker	100.5	106.8
Output per man-hour	124.2	127.6
Labor cost per man-hour	106.3	117.7
Labor cost per unit of product	85.6	92.2
Labor cost per $100 of product	98.6	99 7

Chesapeake-Camp Paper Mill Under Construction

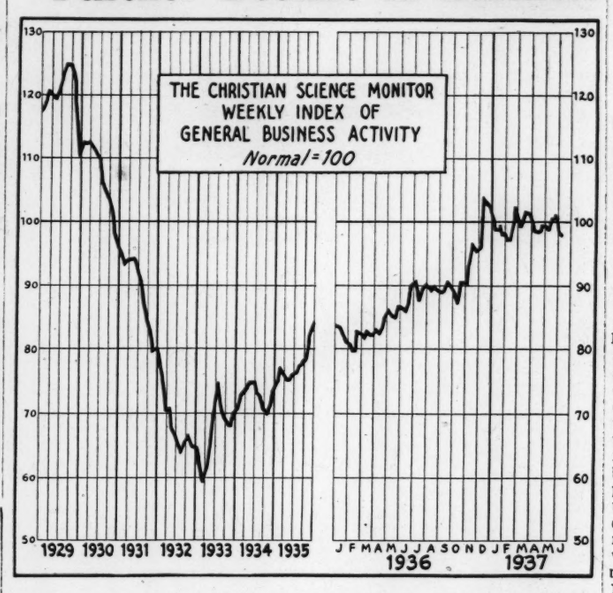
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Construction of the $3,500,000 Chesapeake - Camp Corporation mill is approaching the half-way mark and officials have expressed the hope that the paper plant would be completed by next December 1. The plant is being constructed by the Rust Engineering Company of Pittsburgh. The Chesapeake Camp Corporation's mill when completed will manufacture kraft paper and cardboard for making paper cartons. The officers of the corporation are James L. Camp Jr., of Franklin, president; Ellis Olson of West Point, and H. W. Ellerson of Richmond, vice-presidents; John M Camp of Franklin, secretary and treasurer; Hugh D. Camp of Franklin will be the general manager of the concern and Karl Thorsen superintendent.

Provident Mutual Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company announced that as a result of an increase of $2,038,000 during May, insurance in force of the company now stands at $952,194,000. May was the ninth consecutive month to show an increase. New paid business for the month also showed an increase of 16 per cent, amounting to $6,415,000.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Further Decline in Business



Despite gains in two of the series included in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity, the decline in the third series was sufficient to offset these gains and to lower the index again in the week ended June 12. On June 12 the index registered 97.8 (prel.) compared with 98.0 on June 5 and 86.2 on June 13, 1936.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings regained a fair proportion of the loss occasioned in the previous week by the holiday. The gain was somewhat better than seasonal and the adjusted index for the series increased moderately.

A small increase in the reported figures for bank debits outside New York City fell considerably short of the intramonthly gain usual for the week and adjustments lowered the index substantially.

Electric power production mounted during the week ended June 12 to the highest level since the last week in January despite labor strikes particularly in the steel industry and curtailment in industrial production.

Steel ingot production dropped to 77 per cent of capacity last week from 78 per cent in the previous week, according to Iron Age estimates.

A decrease in automobile production last week resulted chiefly from a reduction in Chevrolet output effected by a strike in a plant supplying parts. Total output, while somewhat below the peak for the year, is holding at a high level in view of various labor disturbances.

In the cotton textile industry there has been a sharp drop in new bookings recently. Most mills, however, have been busy filling orders booked earlier in the year. The woolen textile business has picked up in some lines that have been dull for some time.

Retail trade activity last week continued to show improvement in the South, Southwest and some sections of the Middle West where crop prospects are especially favorable.

Commodity prices continued to sag. For the week ended June 12, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.5 per cent. In spite of decreased 0.5 per cent.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	June 12.* 1937	June 5. 1937	June 13 1936
Combined Index	97.8	98.0	86.2
Bk debts outside NYC	93.3	95.5	84.4
Elec power prod	101.2	100.7	86.9
Misc car loadings	95.8	95.2	87.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its rhythmic pattern of up-and-down movements within two parallel down-trend lines, by going to a new low for the bear market and then rallying to stay within the pattern.

Chief concern in the Street in connection with stock prices is the rising tide of labor troubles. To the old saw "never sell on strike news," traders reply that, 'This is different; this is a social and political and economic war." The expectation is that the trouble will get worse before it gets better. It is believed that Tom Girdler, of Republic, will "never, never, never" sign a contract with the C. I. O. One story is that his fellow-independents "elected" Girdler, a die-hard, to bear the brunt of the fight. A any rate, they elected him president of the American Iron & Steel Institute in place of Irwin, whose firm capitulated.

Another story is that C. I. O. picked Republic because of its more precarious capital structure and financial position, as least able to stand a long strike. The Street feels that a showdown is on the way and that until it is over the stock market cannot rally out of its present trading limits.

Another unfavorable consideration is the effect on operating costs of the present "bull market in labor." The shrinking proportion of increased gross of the leading automobile companies carried over into net income was referred to here last week. Increased labor costs are said to have pushed the per car cost up about $10, but now comes the C. I. O. and presents new demands including a 35-hour week which would, together with previous pay boosts and higher raw material costs, add $50 to the cost per car.

Outlook for the rails is similarly clouded. They are trying to get a $100,000,000 freight increase out of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the men are trying to get a $500,000,000 wage increase out of them, and in the usual course of compromise it is thought possible that the roads may have to grant as much as $200,000,000. Nineteen thirty-six net income of the Class 1 roads was $170,000,000. The margin of gain in current rail earnings over last year is narrowing.

Weakness in Commodities

The bewhiskered Ricardian theory is also being heard to the effect that over a period of time as wages go up profits will go down. The other side of this vague groping into economic cause and effect is the theory that higher wages will cause higher purchasing power and so better business. Financial sentiment seems to make its choice of these contradictory theses on the basis of its mood at the moment.

The continued weakness of commodities contributes to Wall Street pessimism. The suspicion will not down that while the visible inventories of many commodities have been declining the invisible inventories have been increasing in the hands of processors. Steel producers are said to be getting 40 cents of new orders for every dollar of unfilled orders taken care of. Steel scrap, which was expected to firm in recent weeks, has again shown weakness.

The Treasury's offering of bonds and notes had only a slight effect on the reserve position of the member banks on account of heavy subscriptions paid for by the banks through War Loan Account book-credits. Member bank excess reserves dipped $180,000,000 to $750,000,000, lowest figure since the final increase in reserve requirements went into effect on May 1. Treasury deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank were up $165,000,000.

The only effect which War Loan Account payments for government securities have on member bank reserves is that the banks have to put up 26 per cent reserve against these deposits. Payment by such book-credits provides a substantial cushion against the shrinkages in excess reserves which would otherwise occur on each Treasury financing date

The Inactive Gold Fund

On Friday the inactive Gold Fund passed the $1,000,000,000 mark, in just three days short of six months. It is now larger than any foreign gold fund except those of Britain and France, and the influx is currently at record rates. The U. S. Monetary Gold Stock rose $102,000,000 for the week. Of course, the Inactive Gold Fund is just a bookkeeping entry which really consists of a negative item. It is, to simplify the matter somewhat, merely the gold against which certificates have not been issued. It is something like the "surplus" in the liabilities of a balance sheet, i. e., the excess of book assets over book liabilities.

The rumor has now appeared that the Treasury may shrink the inactive fund in the near future by the issuance of gold certificates against perhaps $200,000,000. There are few, if any, leaks at the Treasury and it is probably only a rumor. However, there is an undercurrent of opinion in the Street that if the strike difficulties and higher operating costs actually put a crimp in prosperity, the Administration will again resort to "pump priming" in some inbationary form. Backtracking on the Inactive Gold Fund would be the natural form which this would take. It could not be called "inflationary," but it certainly could be called "anti-deflationary."

About $140,000,000 of new offerings were placed on the market last week. $90,000,000, however, were tax-exempts, including $60,000,000 of the State of Pennsylvania 1½ per cent tax-anticipation notes. It is said that the demand for the Commercial Credit debentures was only moderate, with insurance companies and banks taking the large percentage of the offering on the first day. The Safeway Stores offering also dropped slightly below the offering price in the "guaranteed-investment" market.

The bond market in general continues in the same state of extreme lethargy. It is said that bond trading business is leaking away from the Stock Exchange, despite its efforts, into the telephone or over-the-counter market.

There was general approval of the action of the SEC in dropping its case against four local brokers on a manipulation charge, after two employees agreed to get out of the business for a year. It is said the commission didn't have much of a case, and showed sense in not pushing it. None of the four leading cases, against Meehan, White Weld, W. E. Hutton and C. C. Wright, have yet been decided by the commission. Brokers feel about its slowness as the President feels about that of the Supreme Court.

Labor Relations Held Improving Despite Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J., June 21—One of the biggest constructive jobs in labor relations is under way in the United States today, "despite all the dust and noise and heat in the form of stoppages, strikes and the like," in the opinion of Otto S. Beyer, member of the National Mediation Board.

"When the national policy expressed and implied in such recent laws as the Anti-Injunction Act, the National Labor Relations Act, the Railroad Labor Act and the Social Security Act are more commonly accepted and understood, and when employers and labor join hands in capitalizing the good inherent in these acts, then American industry will be more efficiently run, will afford a happier working ground for both engineers and laborers and will provide a higher standard of living than ever before," Mr. Beyer declared at the opening session of a nine-day conference on "labor, wages and prices and their interrelations," sponsored by the Stevens Institute of Technology at its summer camp here June 18.

Many engineers from all parts of the country are here for the conference, with representatives of 30 colleges and engineering schools attending

Mr. Beyer said that the labor problem had at last "come into its own," because it was now recognized as of national importance.

"As a result," he said, "its handling by the custodians of industry, by the leaders of labor and by those in control of government—state and federal—calls for the exercise of statesmanship no less skillful than is necessary to maintain peace in a world constantly menaced by threat of war."

Collective Bargaining

"The significant thing about collective bargaining is that it is the most satisfactory method, all things considered, that has yet been devised to adjust peacefully and constructively wage and related problems of industry."

Mr. Beyer held it lay with those "in responsible charge of industry" to help build a better economic and industrial structure by making it "clear and unmistakable to the employees of industry that they will throw no obstacles, legal or otherwise, in the way of the exercise of an employee's right to join the labor organization of his choice for the purpose of collective bargaining."

"As for the employees, their labor organizations and leaders," he said, "it behooves them, too, to make it clear and unmistakable to the employers of industry that they are prepared to abide by orderly process."

The relation of the cost of living to manufacturing production was the theme of Seymour L. Andrews, chief statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, one of the speakers at the Saturday evening session. Mr. Andrews denied that a higher standard of living was to be had through redistribution of income, holding that it was best achievable through increased output. The ultimate objective of an economic system, he declared, was to provide for its participants a high, and ever higher, standard of material and cultural welfare, or, in other words, to give the "more abundant life."

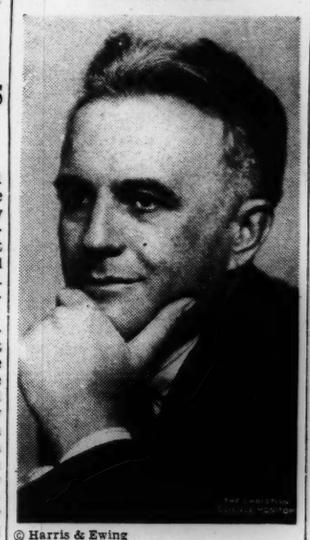
"In this country," he continued, "it is true that we are far from attaining an adequate standard of living for the mass of the people, although I am not certain that preventable poverty is as widespread as is sometimes suggested.

Redistribution "Uneconomic"

"You will recall that it is still less than 10 years ago when there was little articulate dissent from the proposition that the American standard of living was the highest the world had ever known, while students from other lands were pilgrimaging to our shores to discover the secret of our success. It does not seem entirely reasonable to me that, in the space of a few short years, social unrest and discontent have become so rampant that radical and comprehensive changes in the economic processes must be introduced if our civilization is to survive."

Mr. Andrew refuted briefly the proposals to raise the standard of living of the "under-privileged" by methods "designed to take something away from those receiving

Mediator



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Otto S. Beyer
Member of the National Mediation Board

the higher incomes to give to those in the lowest income groups," recalling that it had been implied that the plight of the "under-privileged" was due in large part to an inequitable distribution of the national income.

"It is very easy to assume that the privileged have waxed fat at the expense of the under-privileged," he said, "but I don't believe such a conclusion would be possible if economics were more of a science than it is. . . ."

More Production Is Answer

"Omitting for brevity the horrendous statistics, the truth of the matter is that our reformers, our engineers, and our statisticians must face with intelligence, rather than with oratory, the simple fact that there just isn't enough income to make redistribution worth while.

"Some people may feel that attempts to redistribute income are justified on moral grounds, but good morals of high-minded and well-intentioned people may be mad economics, and, in my judgment, what injures the economic welfare of the community is not conducive to improving its moral standards.

"In other words, attempts to redistribute income, even if they could be justified on moral grounds, are attended by serious economic dangers.

"Recorded experience—and particularly the recorded experience of recent years in this country—indicate that the great danger of artificial and arbitrary measures looking toward the redistribution of income is that these measures tend to raise the costs of production, and by the consequent adverse effect on profits, thereby reduce the incentive to produce. . . .

"I submit that even what little we know about economics shows that the most practical, if not the only way to improve the standard of living of the masses is to concentrate upon getting more income to distribute, and that means producing more goods and services."

Cotton Spinning In May Operated 137 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated at 137.7 per cent of capacity during May, compared with 146.7 per cent during April this year, and 105.2 per cent during May last year

Spinning spindles in place May 31 totaled 26,986,187 of which 24,659,296 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,991,338 and 24,728,466 for April this year, and 28,484,352 and 22,828,888 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totaled 8,547,976,501, or an average of 317 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,165,313,688 and 340 for April this year, and 6,893,604,077 and 242 for May last year.

Standard Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas and Electric System, for the week ended June 12, totaled 105,830,123 kilowatt hours, an increase of 11.9 per cent over the same period last year.

Trade Recession Only Temporary, Declares Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vigorous optimism regarding both the long-term and short-term course of business and finance is expressed by Edward B. Smith & Co. in an analysis of current conditions. There is no reason for concern in the present period of trade recession, says the forecast, which emphasizes the statement that basic fundamental of cheap money, abundant credit, rising national income and unsatisfied consumer needs should reassert themselves in due course.

"During any cyclical recovery such interruptions or losses of pace are inevitable," says the survey. "The developments which cause them vary, but the need for periods of quiescence or recession to facilitate the digestion of previous gains is recognized by most students of economic history.

Labor Problem a Deterrent

"The labor problem is exceptionally alive at present, as it has been at various stages of other recoveries. It can, and doubtless will, be solved, but not until a means is found to place the same legal responsibilities upon the unions which now rest on corporate managements. So long as the present guerilla warfare continues and so long as the C. I. O. lacks a high command with the power, the desire, and the organization to rely on legal methods to achieve its ends, business operations and profits must suffer.

"Before long, however, the increase in basic costs of primary commodities and labor will reach the public in the form of higher retail prices, and consumers may then be more voluble in their criticism of a government which has made no effort to curb illegal and unfair labor tactics. When public opinion turns against the unions, as it surely must unless their methods change, the labor problem will no longer be a retarding influence."

As a result of the ending of the drought in most areas where it has prevailed since 1935, the prospect for farm income is now more promising, it is said, than for several years, and this increase in agricultural income should more than compensate for any loss in urban income due to strikes.

Sees 1937 Peak Already Over

Despite the favorable view of the future, it is the opinion of this investment house that industrial activity has passed its 1937 peak, especially as improvement in private building is being checked by the sharp rise in building costs. Building is still the principal laggard industry in the United States, it is said, and further important extension of the main recovery movement is dependent upon the attainment of its pre-depression volume.

"High costs," explains the survey, "while they will probably curtail building this year, do not constitute an impassable barrier from a longer-term standpoint. On the other side of the equation are rents. If new construction is delayed, the housing situation simply becomes more acute and rents and values of old properties rise until the point is reached at which it is cheaper to build than to buy an old house. During 1935 and 1936, rents were rising considerably more rapidly than construction costs. The reverse has been true so far in 1937, but this is believed to be a temporary condition."

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INC.
An Investment Company
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New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
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Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day 220,950
1937 vol. to date 224,495,558
1936 vol. to date 254,367,875

Steels Slightly Higher, but Rest Of List Is Easy

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Steel shares held modest gains in a quiet and irregularly lower stock market today. Comparative steadiness in the steel operating rate and word independent companies would resume operations at some plants tomorrow gave steels a boost of fractions to around a point, but the rest of the list slumped about as much.

Trading dwindled to the lowest point in several weeks as transactions ran at the rate of about 450,000 shares for the full session.

Share gainers were Republic Steel, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Deere, Case, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, American Smelting, General Electric, du Pont, Southern Pacific and American Steel Foundries.

Lacking support were General Motors, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Allied Chemical, Chesapeake & Ohio, Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific.

Wheat jumped the allowed limit of 5 cents a bushel for some deliveries on adverse weather reports. Corn was strong. Cotton gained. The French franc and pound sterling rose. Bonds were irregular.

The bond market moved a little lower in quiet trading today. Federal loans edged down a trifle and corporates faltered as traders scanned the horizon for improvement in the steel strike situation.

Bethlehem Steel liens resisted pressure in spite of the fact the company's plant at Johnston has been closed. The 3⅜s leaned forward a bit and the 4¼s were unchanged.

American Water Works 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s slipped a major fraction and Consolidated Edison liens were a trifle lower. There was little support for rails with Missouri Pacific 5s and Erie 5s losing a little ground. Santa Fe 4s perked up a little and Southern Pacific 4½s sagged.

Also lower were Illinois Central 4½s, Western Union 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Studebaker 6s. Possibly reflecting a sound statistical position in the oil industry and with the heavy consuming season here, Shell Union 3½s worked slightly higher.

Some South American issues were better, notably Brazilian loans. Polish 6s pointed higher. Japanese and Italian loans lost some ground and German 5½s were on the down side.

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The curb market drifted today in light trading. Gulf Oil lost a fraction and International Petroleum, Sunray Oil, Humble Oil and Imperial Oil were slightly lower. Creole Petroleum went against the trend, gaining a little over a point.

Utilities were mixed and attracted little attention. Electric Bond & Share, United Gas and United Light & Power preferred "A" were up fractionally, while Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric and Arkansas Natural Gas "A" were lower.

Technicolor dipped slightly and Sunshine Mining, while Hecla leaned forward. Sherwin Williams slid down around 2 points.

Late Wheat Prices Soar 5c a Bushel

CHICAGO, June 21 (AP)—All future deliveries of wheat here soared 5 cents a bushel late today, impelled chiefly by reports of serious black rust damage in winter wheat territory southwest, and surprisingly early spread of rust in spring wheat northwest.

Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Kansas City markets joined Chicago in rushing wheat values up to the extreme immediate permissible limit, 5 cents. Buying was general and heavy.

At the close, wheat was 4⅞-5 cents above Saturday's finish, July 1.12, Sept. 1.11⅜, corn 1⅝-2⅜ up, July 1.15-1.15⅜, Sept. 1.02¼-½, and oats ½ to 1 cent advanced.

Cotton Prices Rally As Much as $1 Bale

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Active Wall Street covering caused cotton to rally as much as $1 a bale today. The rally carried October up from 11.96 to 12.21.

In mid-afternoon it was selling at 12.15, when prices were generally 11 to 15 points net higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed quiet today after a weak morning session and trading was extremely small. Oils, mining shares and coppers sold lower.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse closed firm and higher with the exception of Government bonds, rentes finishing with net losses of 5 to 75 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. The market generally was dull and featureless.

Brewster Aeronautical Corp.

James Work, president of Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., manufacturer of airplane parts, reports that unfilled orders on hand at present total approximately $1,400,000, which is 70 per cent in excess of the company's gross sales for 1936. There are a number of inquiries pending for new business, he stated, and the outlook is for further substantial increases in the volume of orders on hand.

Canadian Gold Production

OTTAWA—Canadian gold production during April amounted to 23,337 ounces, against 326,275 in March and 229,269 in April, 1936, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 14
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun 18
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2	2	2	Jun 18
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	7	67¼	65¾	67	+1
5¼	2½	Air Way El Ap	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅜	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
58⅝	23⅜	Alleghany	9	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	40	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	41	41	41	Jun 18
59	40	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	—2¼
42½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅜	30½	Alleg Stl (.80g)	5	33¼	32¼	33¼	Jun 18
21⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	219	218	219	— ⅝
33⅛	21⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	6	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅜
85	74⅛	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74	74	74	— ¾
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	10	59½	58½	58½	—1½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	2	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	39	38	38	Jun 16
114⅞	87	Amerada (2)	6	88	87	88	Jun 18
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86	86	86	Jun 17
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	22	22	22	
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	*1	63½	63½	63½	Jun 18
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	2	93	93	93	—1½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156⅜	156¾	156¾	Jun 16
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¼g)	5	53	50½	52	+1
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	80	80	80	+2
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	4	30	29¼	29¼	—1¼
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103	103	103	+1
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	4	21⅛	21	21	Jun 19
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
13½	7½	Am Encaus Til	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 15
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	4	41	41	41	Jun 17
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	1	50	50	50	Jun 19
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 18
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
55⅜	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41⅞	41½	41⅞	Jun 19
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
14¾	12½	Am Internat	12	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	8	43½	42¾	42¾	—1¼
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	102	102	102	
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Jun 19
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	17	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
87⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	4	46¾	45⅜	45⅜	
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	34	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	16	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ½
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	28	28	28	Jun 19
29	22¼	Am Seating	3	24	24	24	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	11	85⅛	84	84¾	+ ⅝
153	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 18
67½	53⅛	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52½	52½	52½	—
53¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	54¼	53½	53¾	+ ¾
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	16	16	16	Jun 19
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	40	39⅛	39⅛	Jun 18
143⅜	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	125⅝	125⅜	125⅛	Jun 17
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	
107	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	164¾	163⅞	163⅞	—1⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	76	75½	76	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	5	77⅜	77	77⅜	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	132¾	132¾	132¾	—1⅛
20¼	12½	Am Type Fdrs	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	21	16½	15⅞	16¼	— ¼
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	4	8⅜	8¾	8¾	Jun 19
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	59	59	59	+ ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	4	50	49⅛	49⅛	Jun 18
69½	47⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	63	49⅞	48⅞	49¼	— ⅞
97	49	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	3	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
37½	20	Andes Cop	1	20	20	20	Jun 18
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Jun 17
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun 18
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun 15
13¾		Arm Ill (.35g)	22	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	91¾	90¾	91¾	+ ¾
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	4	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 18
24¼	15⅞	Assd Dry Gds	11	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 15
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	13	81¼	79½	79⅜	—1⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	97¼	97½	— ⅛
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	9	51	50¼	50¾	— ½
29	17⅛	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108⅜	109⅞	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	4	70¼	68⅛	68½	Jun 17
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36⅜	13½	Auburn Auto	9	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 18
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	6	6⅛	6	6	

—B—

11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	20	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
9½	4½	Bald Loc asd	10	4¾	4½	4½	
120	80	Bald Loc pf	2	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	27	26⅜	26	26	— ¾
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	4	30½	30	30	— ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18
43⅜	28¾	Barber Co (¾g)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jun 19
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	7	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (⅝g)	5	14⅜	14	14	Jun 17
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	22	22	22	Jun 18
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M y 10
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (⅝g)	10	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ½
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	48	48	48	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	33	82	80½	80½	— ⅞
20	18	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun 19
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	— ½
69¾	31½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	53	53	53	1
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	3	26½	26¼	26½	Jun 19
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	7	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	19	30¼	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
48⅛	39¾	Bohn Alum (3)	1	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	— ⅜
20	23	Borden (1.60)	28	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	— ¾
48	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	5	43½	43	43	—1¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 19
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	10	16½	16¼	16¼	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	13	41¾	40	40¼	—1½
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Brklyn & Qu T pf	1	17½	17½	17⅝	+1½
35	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	28	22⅞	20¾	22	+1⅝
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	28	71	67	71	+3½
52¼	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	10	27	27	27	—1
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	5	17	17	17	— ⅛
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	15	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	10	7¾	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60⅛	58	58	Jun 16
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
35⅜	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	25	24½	25	
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	8	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 18
36¼	28½	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	1	27	27	27	Jun 19

—C—

48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	7	36	35¾	35¾	Jun 18
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	4	25½	25½	25½	
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	5	26⅜	26	26⅜	
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	8	12½	12⅜	12½	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	45	45	45	Jun 18
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	14	14	Jun 17
35⅜	30⅛	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jun 19
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	8	7¼	6¾	6¾	Jun 18
176½	130	Case (J I)	4	165	163¾	164	+1
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	90	89½	90	+2
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	27	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Jun 15
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ¼
39¼	30½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	*1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅞
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdry	5	7⅛	7	7	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	3	18	18	18	—1
44¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	17	62	61	61	—1¾
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	15	15	12⅜	12¾	
63¼	35½	Champ Pap (1a)	1	59	59	59	—1
48	14⅜	Checker Cab	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
68⅞	52	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	18	52	50½	50⅞	—1⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93	93	93	
90½	73	Ches Corp (3)	2	71	70	70	—1
43¼	21½	Chi & E Ill	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun 18
29	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun 19
		Chi & N W	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	2	Chi Gt West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 19
	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	13	24⅜	23½	23½	— ½
39½	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf	2	39½	39½	39½	
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10¼	4⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	3	5	5	5	
7½	1¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 18
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	10	10	10	Jun 19
135¼	97⅛	Chrysler (3½g)	52	101½	99½	100⅜	— ½

—D—

18½	12⅞	Davega Strs (1a)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 17
24	19	Davega pf (11¼)	*1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jun 17
137½	104⅜	Deere & Co	2	129	128	129	+ ¾
31¾	26⅜	Decre pf (1.40)	1	27	27	27	Jun 19
20	19	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ¾
38⅜	37⅜	Del & Hud	1	37½	37½	37½	—1¼
24½	15⅛	Del Lack & W	8	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¾
10⅞	4	Den & R G W pf	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
146½	110⅞	Detroit Ed (4a)	2	112	111½	112	Jun 18
76⅛	60	Devoe & Ray A (3a)	4	61	60	60	Jun 16
36½	27¼	Diamond Mat (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 18
40⅛	34½	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	36	36	36	Jun 15
23	14⅜	Diam T Mot (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 19
29	20¼	Dist Corp-Seag	10	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
96	80	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	Jun 18
25	18½	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	2	19	18½	18½	Jun 17
46¾	35	Doehler D C (1g)	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	18	39¾	39	39¼	—1
12⅜	9½	Dominion Strs	2	9½	9½	9½	Jun 10
77¼	47⅛	Douglas Airc	21	57¾	56	56¼	—1⅜
55	45⅛	Dresser A (3e)	2	49⅛	49	49⅛	+1¼
39¼	26¾	Dresser B (1e)	1	25	25	25	—1¾
13⅜	8⅜	Dul SS & A	2	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 16
3½	1½	Dul SS & A pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 16
8¼	4⅜	Dunhill Int	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 18
17½	14¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15	15	15	
180⅛	148½	du Pont de N (2¾g)	17	154	152½	153	
135½	131	du Pont deb (6)	2	132⅞	131½	131¼	Jun 18

—E—

17	9¼	Eastern Roll	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
173¼	151	Eastman Kod (8)	1	170	170	170	+ ½
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1g)	1	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
16	19¾	Eitingon Sch	5	11½	10¾	11½	Jun 17
29	21⅜	El Paso N G (1.60)	2	23	22½	22½	— ½
44¼	36	El & Mus (1.80)	6	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
45½	34¾	El Auto L (1.40g)	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
16	9¼	El Boat	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
26⅜	14¼	El Pow & Lt	38	17½	16¾	16⅞	
87	58½	El P&L $6 pf	1	65	65	65	Jun 18
92¼	62	El P&L pf	1	66	66	66	—2
44½	33¼	El Stor Bat (2)	2	34⅞	34	34	—1
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	3	1	1	1	
8	3	Elk Horn C pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
60	55	Endicott-John (3)	4	55¼	56	55	Jun 14
17⅜	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 18
78¼	59	Eng Pub $5 pf (5k)	2	60	59½	59½	— ½
81	63¾	Eng PS pf ww (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jun 15
86½	½	Eng PS $6 pf (6k)	1	72	71	72	M y 14
94	47⅜	Equit Off Bldg	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅞	Erie RR	5	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
35⅜	22	Erie 1pf	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
28¼	16	Erie 2pf	3	17	17	17	Jun 18
14⅛	7¼	Eureka Vac Cl	3	7⅜	7½	7½	Jun 19
34¼	21¾	Evans Prod (1)	2	23⅛	21¾	21⅜	— ⅜
6¾	3	Exchange Buffet	2	3	3	3	Jun 19

—F—

71⅞	49½	Fairbanks M (1a)	2	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ¼
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sug (2g)	1	48	48	48	Jun 15
29⅜	17	Fed L & Trac	2	17¼	17	17	—1
150	66½	Fed Mng & Sm	1	128	128	128	Jun 15
129	94¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FTC Investigates 291 Cases Under Recent Price Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission, in an anniversary statement, said that it has conducted 291 investigations in the year since the Robinson-Patman Act became law, requiring field work and has issued 22 formal complaints in the 152 cases in which inquiries have been completed. Of the 152 remaining investigated cases, 98 were closed for various reasons and 32 still await disposition.

The FTC found that in 43 of the 98 closed cases that no unlawful price discrimination was apparent; in 12 cases prosecution was dropped because the protested practices had beeen abandoned before completion of investigation; in 14 cases the evidence failed to disclose that the differential in price produced any unlawful effect on competition; 13 cases were closed because the practices complained of were unrelated to interstate commerce, and in four cases it was found that the sellers' prices to particular customers were necessary to meet an equally low price by a competitor.

Drops U. S. Cases

Several cases involving sales to the Government were closed by the commission because the Attorney General ruled that the Robinson-Patman Act did not apply to sales made to the United States.

The FTC dropped these cases because it found that the alleged discrimination related solely to advertising rates not connected with the sale of goods, wares or merchandise. Another case was dropped because the facts did not bear out the complaint that a certain buyer controlled a broker.

One case terminated by the voluntary action of a respondent was well covered in the report. This was the case against Procon Grocery Service, Inc., a brokerage agency organized by a group of the largest chain grocery corporations, which the commission charged with receiving brokerage fees from sellers and passing them on to buyers in the form of patronage dividends.

Soon after issuance of the complaint the company informed the FTC that the agency had been dissolved.

"Business generally expressed approval of changes to meet provisions of the law," said the commission's statement.

FTC Wants to Be Helpful

Many requests have been received by the FTC from representatives of various businesses for meeting with respect to the statute and its administration, and the commission, "desiring to be as helpful to business as possible," permitted members of its staff to discuss with groups of business men and their attorneys the problems generally affecting their industries.

"As a result," said the commission, "whole industries revised quantity discounts and inequitable allowances and eliminated the unlawful granting of so-called brokerage and other discriminatory allowances.

The commission made public a list of the types of cases investigated. This showed that the largest number of investigations, 45, were made in connection with food. The next largest number had to do with cosmetics, 24, and drugs, 23.

Power Machinery Sales Up 25 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects are excellent that 1937 earnings of companies producing agricultural power machinery will be in excess of those for 1929 and they may exceed the peak recorded in 1920, according to an analysis by Poor's Investment Advisory Service, which declares that current sales are running about 25 per cent above 1936 figures.

"The 1937 wheat crop should be the largest since 1931, and possibly the biggest in a decade," continues the analysis. "The corn crop should far exceed last year's drought-shortened harvest. The need for farm machinery is thus increased materially. Then, too, the farmers are so situated financially that they can satisfy their requirements. Aggregate farm income from the principal agricultural markets in the first quarter of 1937 totaled $1,739,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent over the same period of 1936.

"Despite the large volume of tractors and implements sold since 1932, sales have not compensated for depreciation of older equipment in the last four years. The element of obsolescence alone forecasts sustained activity for agricultural equipment manufacturers."

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.92	12.14	11.90	12.06	+.11
Oct.	11.98	12.21	11.96	12.14	+.13
Dec.	11.96	12.16	11.93	12.10	+.10
Jan.	11.99	12.16	11.96	12.14	+.13
March	12.03	12.25	12.02	12.20	+.13

Tone at close steady.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.63	6.66	6.63	6.65	—.12
Oct.	6.69	6.69	6.66	6.69	—.11
Jan.	6.65	6.67	6.65	6.67	—.10
March	6.68	6.69	6.68	6.69	—.11

Duquesne Light Net Higher

Duquesne Light Company for the 12 months ended April 30, 1937, shows net income, after deductions including rents for lease of electric properties, interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, appropriation for special reserve and other income deductions of $10,706,743, compared with $10,422,453 for the corresponding periods indicated.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	15.00	15.24	15.00	15.17	+.03
September	15.45	15.64	15.39	15.55	+.03

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	19.60	19.60	19.30	19.41	—.20
September	19.75	19.75	19.43	19.55	—.20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s '47-52	115.30	115.30	115.30
5 3¼s '43-45	106.11	106.11	106.11
15 4s '44-54	111.7	111.7	111.7
1 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.14	105.14	105.14
10 3¼s '44-46	106.7	106.6	106.6
5 3¼s '46-49	104.18	104.18	104.18
30 3s '51-55	102.16	102.16	102.16
14 2⅞s '55-60	100.14	100.11	100.12
3 2¾s '45-47	02.23	102.18	102.19
2 2⅜s '48-51	100.12	100.12	100.12
4 2¼s '51-54	99.19	99.19	99.19
17 2¼s '56-59	99.17	99.9	99.9
5 2¼s '4-53	97.20	97.20	97.20

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s A '52	101.30	101.30	101.30
13 2¾s '49	100.8	100.6	100.6
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
4 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	60	59¼	59¼
5 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
1 Allegh 5s '49	91¼	91¼	91¼
43 Allegh 5s '50 sd	63¾	63	63¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	99¾	99
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¾	97½	97½
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	76½	76	76
6 AmIGCh 5½s '49	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅞	98¾	98¾
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
39 Am TT 3¼s '61	99⅝	99¼	99¾
2 Am WWxE 6s '75	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
10 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅝	97Z
5 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110⅛	110¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105½	105½	105½
12 A C Line 1st4s '52	102⅜	102	102
9 ACL clt 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
7 A C Line 5s '45	105⅛	105	105
3 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	47⅞	47½	47⅞
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	45	45	45
15 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	44	43½	43½
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¼	113¼	113¼
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	81⅜	80½	80¾
1 B&O 5s '96 F	81	81	81
7 B&O cv 4½s '60	71½	71	71
4 B&O 4s '48	106	105¾	105¾
5 B&O 5s S W '50	104	104	104
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102¾	102¾
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅜	95	95
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87	86⅞	86⅞
4 Bkly UEllis 5s '50	99½	98½	98½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92	91	91
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
10 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106	105¾	105¾
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Bur C R&N 5s¼'34	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114⅛	114⅛
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112¾	113
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
1 Can Pac 5s '54	108	108	108
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
13 Can Pac 4½s '60	104	103¾	103¾
11 Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
7 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	98	98
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	107¼	107¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	52	52	52
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	76	76	76
5 Champion P&F43⁄4s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
31 C & O 3½s '96 D	97⅜	97¼	97¼
6 C & O 4½s '70	121	120¾	121
1 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	54	54	54
2 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 CB&Q 3¼s III '49	108	108	108
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34	34	34
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
15 Chi Gt esWt 4s '59	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛
4 Chi Sou 4s '56	103½	103½	103½
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	50	50	50
28 CMStPac 5s '75	24¼	23¼	24
44 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	7½	7¼	7½
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21½	21¾
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 2037	15	14⅜	15
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20½	20½	20½
3 CRI&P 4½s '52A	17½	17½	17½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
CRI&P rfg 4¾s '34	17	17	17
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅜	106¼	106¼
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
1 Ch & W Ind 5s '52	104	104	104
3 CCC & StL 5s'63D	105	105	105
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101⅛	101	101
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 ClevTunTerm4½s'77C	102¼	102	102¼
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¾	100½	100⅝
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜
9 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
20 Con Edis 3¾s '46	104¾	104½	104½
22 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103⅛	103⅛
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	56½	56½	56½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	104	104
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	90⅞	91
1 D & R G 4s '36	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅞	108¾	108¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 39	104½	104½	104½
2 El Au&Lte 4s 52	109¼	109	109¼
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	73⅛	73¼	73¼
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	73½	73¼	73¼
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	80⅜	80	80⅜
Erie cv 4s 53 B	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Fed Lt&Tr Pw 5s 42 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Fla E Sst 4¾s 59	63½	63½	63½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	84	84	84
5 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104	104
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	127¾	126	127¾
26 Gt Nor 4s '36 H	110	110	110
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104	104	104
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44⅞	44¼	44¼
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	66¼	66	66
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¾	24¼	24¾
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '36	69	69	69
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85¼	84¾	84¾
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	83	82½	82½
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
1 Interb2R Tr 6s '32	20½	20½	20½
3 Interb2R Tr 6s'42 ct	18½	18½	18½
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60	59	59
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	30	30	30
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
28 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76½	76	76
48 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	89½	89
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	70½	70½	70½
3 Int T&T 5s '55	73½	73¼	73¼
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6½	6½	6½
6 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	95½	95½	95½
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	49	49	49
8 K C South 5s '50	85¼	85	85
5 Lake Erie & W 3s'47	99½	99½	99½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 L S & M S 3½s '97	102½	101½	101½
13 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31	31	31
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95	95	95
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	58	57	57
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	55	53½	53½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
4 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	90	89¾	90
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
9 Lou&N 4½s 2033	104¾	104½	104½
1 Louis & N 4s '40	107	107	107
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Lou & So Jt M 4s 52	97	97	97
1 L&N 3s 80 St L	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	38	38	38
2 Manhat Ry 4s 90 Oct	32	32	32
5 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	106	106	106
3 Mil & Nor 4½s '34	85	85	85
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
7 M & St L 4s '49	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 MSP&SS Mar 5½s '40	15	15	15
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	65	64½	64½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	87½	87½	87½
7 M-K Tex 4s '62 B	64½	64½	64½
19 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	35⅜	35¼	35½
11 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	16	15½	16
2 MoPac5s 81 I	35½	35½	35½
13 Mont2Pow 3¾s'66	94⅜	93	93
5 Mor & Essex 5s'55	93	93	93
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	103	102¾	102¾
13 Nat Dist Pr4½s'45	105	105	105
4 NRRMer4½s'56 asd	53¼	53¾	53¾
2 Natl Steel 4s'65	105⅞	105½	105½
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	123½	123½	123½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	96	95½	95½
10 N O Pub Sv5s'55B	95½	95½	95½
5 N Ori-Term 4s'53	92	92	92
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	51	51	51
1 NY & Putn 4s'93	86	86	86
1 NY&Qu'ns E&P 3½'65	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 NYC 4½s' 2013 A	88½	88⅜	88½
3 NYC cn 6s '98	96½	96	96
48 NYC 3¼s'52	107¼	107	107
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100¼	100	100
9 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	96¼	96¼	96¼
21 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	85¾	85	85
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
2 NYC&SL4s37 100 26 32	100	26-32	100 26-32
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 NYLac&W4s'73A	97½	97½	97½
1 NYNH cv 6s '48	41¾	41¼	41½
13 NYNH&H 4½s'67	41	40½	40½
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	19½	19½	19½
8 NY Steam 5s '56	102¼	102½	101
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	89½	89½	89½
4 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	13	13	13
12 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	80	79	79
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103¾	103½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102	102	102
2 Nor Cen 5s '74	121	121	121
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅞	104¾	104¾
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73¼	73½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Otis Stl 4½s '62	92	92	92
4 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102⅞	102½	102½
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107½	107⅜	107½
24 Park Bway 3s '55 ct	66½	66½	66½
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100	100
9 Para Pict 3¼s '47	87	87	87
22 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101½	101	101⅛
3 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119⅜	119	119⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
20 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	107¾	107¼	107¼
14 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
19 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102⅜	101⅞	102¼
9 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99¼	99⅜
70 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106⅞	106⅜	106¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	93	93	93
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	92	92	92
91 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108	107⅝	108
19 Phila Co 5s '67	97	96	96
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	10½	10½	10½
1 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 PCC&SL 5s '70 A	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	86	86	86
3 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57¼	57	57¼
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24	23½	23¾
6 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
88 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	112½	112	112
16 Pure O 4½s'50ww drn	110	109½	109⅝
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
31 Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106¾	106½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107	107	107
14 Republic Steel 4½s '61	95½	95¼	95½
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	96½	96½	96½
11 Republic Stl 4½s '50	153½	150	153
6 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	74	73	73
7 Sague P&L 4½s '66	100⅜	100½	100½
7 StLPeo & NW 5s '48	36	36	36
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
4 St L S F 4½s'78	21½	21½	21½
8 StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	19	19	19
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	23	23	23
1 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118¼	118¼	118¼
6 S Diego G&E 4s 4s'65	108⅝	108¼	108¼
1 Sea A J a 5s '49	71½	71½	71½
7 Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	11	11	11
11 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2 SeaAllFla 6s'35B ct	7	7	7
2 Shar Steel 4½s '51	108	108	108
11 Shell Un 2½s '51	98¾	98¼	98¼
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 So Bell T&T 5s '41	105	105	105
3 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	106½	106½
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85⅞	85½	85½
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	85¼	85	85
2 So Pac 4½s '69	85½	85	85
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
8 So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	95	95
1 South Ry 6½s '56	98	98	98
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	96	96	96
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	75½	74⅞	74⅞
10 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	90	90	90
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101½	101½	101½
2 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104⅜	104½	104½
6 Stand Oil N J 4s '61	98	98	98
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	106½	106½	106½
2 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
10 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	105	105	105
18 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103½	103½
1 Tex & Pist 5s 2000	121	121	121
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	102	102	102
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
32 Third Ave 4½s '60	17½	17	17½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	50	49¼	50
3 Un El Lt&P 5s '57	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
14 Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96⅜	96½
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
6 US Rub 5s '47	107¼	107	107¼
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	101	101	101
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	50	50	50
9 Util P&L 5s '59	49½	49½	49½
5 VerCPac4½sasd'34	3	3	3
5 Va ElPw 4s '55A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Virgin Ry 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Va&SW cn 5s '58	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Walker H 4¼s '45	105	105	105
1 Walwrth 6s '55	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	94	94	94
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	56	56	56
2 Wash Wat P 5s '39	106¼	106	106
1 West Pen P 4s '61 H	109	109	109
8 West Pen P 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
2 West Md 5½s '77A	107½	107½	107½
20 West Md 4s '52	103¾	103½	103½
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
45 Western Un 5s '51	99	97½	97⅞
7 Western Un 4½s '50	99	99	99
13 Western Un 5s '60	97½	97¼	97¼
10 West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	20	20	20
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D '46	101	100⅝	101
2 Antioquia 7s '45B	12	12	12
42 Argentine 4s '72	91¾	91½	91¾
20 Argentine 4½s '71	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Arg 6s '59 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 A&s1060May 102 22-32	101	22-32	101 22-32
2 A&s1060Spt 100 26-32	100	26-32	100 26-32
4 Belgium 7s 55	118⅞	118¾	118¾
2 Brazil 8s 41	46	45⅞	46
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	39½	39¼	39½
15 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	40	39⅝	40
2 Breda Ernes 7s 54	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Buenos A 6⅜s 55	102¼	102¼	102⅛
3 Buenos A 3d 6s 60 Oct	101	100⅞	101
28 Buen A 4½s 43⅜s 77	79½	79⅜	79½
1 Buen A 4⅜s43⅜s Apr 76	80	80	80
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	27½	27⅜	27½
1 Canada 5s 52	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
18 Canada 4s 60	107½	107¼	107⅜
1 Canada 3¼s 61	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Canada 2½s 45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Chile Mtfl Bk 6s '61	16¾	16¾	16¾
18 Chile 6s'60	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	20	20	20
1 Chile 6s'62	20⅛	20⅛	20ffl
6 Copenhag 5s'52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7 Copenhag 4½s'53	98½	98½	98½
9 Costa Rica 7s'51	34	33¾	34
24 Cuba 5½s'45	60	60	60
1 Cuba 4½s'49	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Denmark 6s'42	105⅞	105¾	105¼
7 Denmark 5½s'

New Threat to Temperance: Brewers Unleash Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

propaganda campaign, the skilled hands by which it is conducted, its attempt to idealize the claims for beer, the indirect insinuations of its appeals and its omission of the facts against beer are admitted to offer the gravest kind of threat to temperance, since these methods and these circumstances aim at breaking down social resistance to drinking through persuasions of its "respectability." The same kind of suggestive and fallaciously romanticized appeal was employed to induce thousands of women to smoke cigarettes.

The foundation, representing about one half the brewers in the United States, with an expert organization of publicity men already flooding the nation with beer propaganda, proclaimed at the inception of its propaganda offensive that it would interpret the public to the brewers, the brewers to the public and would co-operate with all civic groups to further temperance.

These professions challenge the well established precepts of virtually all those who have studied temperance education from the viewpoint of the public welfare. Those precepts explain that temperance can and will be sincerely furthered only by some agency whose profits are not increased as the sale of liquor is increased. Usurpation by the foundation of this role is viewed by temperance leaders and even by public administrators as an effort to wrest responsibility for temperance from those who can successfully exercise it.

Reasons Behind Campaign

The consensus of authorities who commented for The Christian Science Monitor on the foundation's propaganda campaign was that it seems clear that the brewers were motivated by, first, a desire for increased profits, second, a desire to protect themselves from attack.

The profit aspect of the "pressure-for-beer" drive is disclosed in statistics which show that the increase in hard liquor consumption has outdistanced the increase in beer consumption, as excessive as the increased beer volume may be. Thus the brewers, seeking to increase their revenues, are attempting not only to augment the amounts spent for alcohol, but to gain a larger proportion of the "liquor dollar" by "separating" beer from hard liquor in the public thought, as a means of promoting beer through a "respectability" appeal.

During the three years from 1934 to 1936, the figures show, beer sales increased from 45,000,000 to 55,000,000 barrels while hard liquor sales trebled, from 38,000,000 to 100,000,000 gallons. A further fact, revealing the extent of the backing of the various propaganda efforts, is that the $1,000,000,000 total investment of the liquor business is greater than in 1914.

Alarmed by Dry Strength

On the score of protecting itself from attack, the brewery industry is moving to combat rising dry strength which has become alarmed and aroused by the increased consumption of liquor, by the liquor industry's failure to abolish the saloon or eliminate its abuses, by the persistence of bootlegging, by the abuses of advertising and by the joining of the liquor traffic, at least at some of its outlets, with commercialized vice more depraved than that which was attributed to prohibition.

Once the basic motives of the brewers' propaganda campaign were identified, social, economic, and public leaders have moved to refute the romantic and extreme claims made of beer's respectability, its non-intoxicating quality, its nutritious value, its rôle in history, its innocence in the cause of crime and accidents, and its propriety in the church and the college.

To the foundation's effort to circularize the churches with accolades for beer, the Rev. Herbert W. Gates, general secretary of the Congregational Education Society, said that any church official would be foolish to use the brewers' campaign material in any other way than for an aggressive campaign against the whole effrontery of the brewery industry.

State Action Urged

As to the brewers' proposal for any appeal to the schools, Mr. Gates declared such a move would call for state action against such propaganda, since the schools are organs of the state.

The foundation's efforts to clear beer of responsibility for automobile accidents evoked the swift declaration from Sydney J. Williams, director of public safety for the National Safety Council, that beer weakens control at the wheel just as much as hard liquor, if the driver consumes enough of it.

The foundation's claim that the brewery industry has enriched the Federal Treasury by $1,000,000,000 in taxes, immediately invites the question of where that money came from. And the answer is that the taxes are a small part of the money spent by the beer drinkers, 20 per cent of whom in New York State were relief clients with an annual income of $615 or less.

The foundation's effort to differentiate beer from hard liquor and to claim for beer harmless and non-intoxicating qualities has run into an avalanche of medical and moral refutation. From the Institute for the Care of Alcoholics in Würzburg came the report that the intoxicating liquor for one year was almost exclusively beer. The same report came from a similar institute in Nuremberg. Dr. Ernst Gabriel of Vienna, one of Europe's leading authorities on the effect of beer, declares, with direct pertinency to the present campaign, that propaganda by brewers which conceals the repellent and intoxicating character of beer provides the real root for alcoholism. This is said to be so because beer traditionally is the drinkers' preface to hard liquor, especially where the sale of hard liquor and beer is legal and joined at the same outlet. And there is no serious proposal in hand by the American brewers to prohibit hard liquors or to separate them at the outlets.

Temperance Forces Unite

The brewers' campaign is arousing the temperance forces and the general public to demand an end to the failures and abuses of repeal—the misleading advertising of some liquor interests, the consumption of liquor by minors and women, the superabundance of taverns and the abuses practiced in many of them, the failure of wets to make good their pledge to undertake real temperance education, the lobbying abuses of the liquor interests and many other affronts to public order, safety and decency.

The efforts of the foundation to dominate the public thought have called attention to the fact that remedies promised by the brewers should now be undertaken by agencies actually qualified to effect them, before modern and perfected instruments of propaganda open the liquor floodgates still wider into an age where dynamos, machines and motorcars and increasingly complicated social and cultural problems demand men increasingly set free from harmful habits and influences.

Honored

Wide World

Grover Cleveland

The Picture Shows a Clay Model of the Bust of President Cleveland by Rudulph Evans, New York Sculptor, Which Has Been Presented to Princeton University

Princeton Unveils Bust of Cleveland At Commencement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21—Princeton University's Cleveland Memorial Tower today has a bronze bust of Grover Cleveland, placed there by friends of the late President to commemorate his work as a member of the university's board of trustees.

Erected in 1913 as a national memorial, the tower now stands complete following the unveiling of the bust yesterday in connection with Princeton's 190th commencement, according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of the university. The tower is a part of the graduate college.

Done by Rudolph Evans of New York, the bust was unveiled by Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, who spoke briefly of Cleveland's part in helping to develop Princeton University's graduate facilities.

Present for the unveiling was Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, widow of President Cleveland of the United States.

Station KORE In New Location Extends Service

With Monitor Newscasters

EUGENE, Ore.—Station KORE here recently marked a forward step in its development by moving to its beautiful new location on South Willamette Street, the former grounds of the Eugene Country Club. The station had outgrown its former location in the city. The present location allows for expansion and future growth. The old Country Club building has been remodeled, newly equipped and beautifully furnished by Frank L. Hill, KORE's owner, and plans are under way to landscape the grounds. Mr. Hill states that there is a possibility that some of the acreage may be given over to a playground for children.

Ten years ago KORE opened up under the management and ownership of C. G. Phillips and Mr. Hill, former students of the University of Oregon at Eugene. During the past 10 years the station has grown from a typical small station, to the point where it now ranks near the top of northwest radiocasters located outside large city areas. It is still using the original call letters, which are rather distinctive in view of the fact that the "ORE" is the abbreviation for the state of Oregon. "K" is the first letter assigned to all western stations.

KORE is a 100-watt station, with a night range of approximately 50 miles. However, many letters are received from more distant points. It is anticipated that with the new transmitting equipment the volume will be made uniformly clearer in the coastal and particularly in the northwest section of Oregon. It is estimated that a day and night audience of 200,000 hears KORE's programs.

A staff of 14, headed by Mr. Hill, operate KORE. Mrs. Hill is librarian and custodian. Glen McCormick, formerly a federal tax collector, is manager. In the production staff is H. Day Foster, who has been with the station since 1930, coming from Station KEX, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Foster now serves as production manager, writes continuity, is publicity director, and local correspondent for a national press service catering to radio stations. The technical staff includes Harold M. Gander, who has worked with many large western stations.

Listeners to KORE are furnished three news services. With the cooperation of the Eugene Register-Guard, a local newspaper, United Press news is radiocast. The Register Guard also provides local news. "The Monitor Views the News" is heard weekdays at 2:15 p. m.

KORE radiocasts on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

This is article No. 91 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, June 23.

Aerial Soil Maps Held Basic

(Continued from Page 1)

classes, he said, cultivated land, pasture or grazing land and woodland.

When this is completed, specialists are to be called in to go over each acre in detail. The agronomist can see on this map where permanent seedings are most likely to be needed and where a green manure-rotation should be used. The range man can locate springs and range areas; the woodland management section can tell which are the most likely spots for tree plantings on wildlife refuges. The engineer can locate gullies, judge their approximate size and prescribe measures for halting their destructive spread. Helpful suggestions on fence lines, roads and farmsteads can also be made.

"When discussing a farm plan with a farmer," said Mr. Stebbins, "the conservationist can point out the severity of erosion on each area and also use the map as a reference to be sure that he and the farmer are talking of the same area at the same time."

Value to Land Banks

The importance attached to these maps by the Washington office of the soil conservation service is shown by the fact that no farm plan will be accepted there, unless accompanied by a conservation survey map of the area planned. The soil types as mapped by the conservation surveyors are to be correlated by a joint committee of the bureau of chemistry and soils and the conservation service before final approval for publication. Thus they will serve as regular soil maps on areas which have not been covered by official soil surveys of the bureau. It is also seen that they will be of value to federal land banks and private investment companies as a basis for evaluation of farms.

One of the high spots of this summer's meeting will be the lecture by Prof. Nevil Sidgwick of Lincoln College, Oxford, England. He will speak Wednesday evening on chemical aspects of "molecules." The following night Dr. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona will disclose his methods of dating American civilizations by means of "treering chronology." This is the first time in which the Pacific and southwestern division of the A. A. A. S. have held joint meetings with the national organization. In addition, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences is welcomed as a part of the convention. Next summer's meeting will be held in Ottawa, Can.

Labor and Capital Held Equals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—American labor is asking the public to give it the same opportunity which has been extended to management, even in the recent recovery program—"the opportunity for a period of self-government," in the opinion of Hubert Herring and Harold Hatcher, writing in a bulletin released by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America today.

Mr. Herring is executive director of the council and Mr. Hatcher is research director. They put themselves unequivocally on record against the current movement for the compulsory incorporation of labor unions, declaring efforts in this direction "ill-advised and untimely," and that the campaign by employers for regulation of the labor unions is "an attempt to counteract recent gains which workers have made through the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Committee for Industrial Organization's organizing campaign."

Seven Proposals Reviewed

Writers of the bulletin then reviewed seven proposals for legislation made by employers, as follows:

1. It should be unlawful for union dues to be checked off from employees' payrolls by the employer and paid direct to the union.
2. Unions should not be permitted to make contributions to political campaigns without written consent of individual members.
3. Unions should be required to file yearly statements of receipts and disbursements, including salaries and a statement on membership and activities.
4. Right to strike should be defined by law in a way that would rule out the sit-down strike and perhaps sympathetic strikes and that the right to picket be limited.
5. There should be government supervision of union elections and strike votes to make sure they are secret, democratic, honest and free from intimidation.
6. Provision should be made for compulsory mediation and perhaps compulsory arbitration of all disputes.
7. Every labor organization should be required to have a state charter setting forth its responsibilities, rights and obligations.

Writers of the bulletin stress that the history of the movement for labor union incorporation shows a ... reversal.

"Early in the history of labor organization," it says, "workers campaigned for incorporation of labor unions, while employers were opposed. At that time, employers, in order to defeat unionization, were attacking the unions as illegal conspiracies. To counter this attack, unions sought the protection of incorporation—a legal status which employers vigorously opposed.

"Today unions oppose incorporation on the ground incorporation would bring them even more readily than now into the tangles of the law, putting them at the mercy of courts which often have been dominated by the special interests of employers' groups. Back of the old argument for compulsory incorporation, workers declare, is the clear desire of employers to hamstring union labor.

"Unions plead for freedom of action while they are struggling to achieve industrial democracy, contending that once such democracy is won, labor will not fear such regulation as the democratic state may dictate."

Program Submitted

The writers offer five proposals as "a tenable program for the public's dealing with the labor problem," as follows:

1. Labor's right to organize and collective bargaining must be protected. This right is basic in a democracy.
2. Labor has not had an even break in the courts and in the enforcement of laws. Such inequity must be corrected.
3. Labor, delayed and thwarted in its struggle for organization, cannot be further hindered and hounded. The day of arbitrary injunctions, yellow-dog contracts, company unions, labor spies must be ended.
4. Regulation of all economic groups within American society is inevitable. Neither capital nor labor can escape. But regulation must not be lop-sided, nor must regulation stifle free democratic expression of the groups involved.
5. The present drive for the compulsory incorporation of labor unions is contrived to embarrass and block unionization. The move for incorporation cannot safely come until organized labor is accepted by organized capital as an established fact. When industry accepts union labor as inevitable and desirable, then, and only then, can labor freely accept incorporation."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on July 4 Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 19.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on June 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 27; July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 27, July 25, Aug. 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07mc; on June 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

industrial disputes whereas the employer won 43 per cent. The balance of 27 per cent ended in compromise. But in 1936—the first year of real C. I. O. advance—labor is estimated to have won over 40 per cent outright, and gained substantial concessions or favorable compromises in 36 per cent more. Employer gains had dropped from 43 per cent for the earlier period to only 24 per cent in 1936.

When the big steel companies, following the lead of United States Steel, signed contracts with the union it was widely assumed the day of employer resistance to labor organization had come to an end. Validation of the Wagner Act by the Supreme Court was seen in many quarters as confirming that assumption. And for several weeks after that decision a number of strikes were settled quickly and appeared to mark the ebbing of the employer tide.

Struggle Renewed

While no official figures have been compiled as yet for May, the indication is that the Supreme Court decision on April 12 upholding the Wagner Act was followed by a short period of comparative quiet. With the outbreak of the Republic strike, followed by strikes in the plants of Bethlehem, Youngstown and Inland, the struggle has started up again with renewed intensity.

If efforts of both sides should be continued throughout the year at the same vigor now being displayed, the great strike year of 1919 may be repeated. Figures were not compiled that year on the number of man-days of work lost, so no absolute basis for comparison exists. But strikes in that year involved 4,160,348 men. Never in any other year has the number involved gone to anything near that figure. The second highest was 1,612,562 involved in strikes in 1922.

In April of this year, 350,000 men were involved in 750 different strikes in progress during the month, causing a loss of 3,385,000 man-days. The number of workers is not unusually high for the season, but the loss of man-days is—indicating that the strikes lasted longer than usual.

Librarians Head

Malcolm Glenn Wyer

President of American Library Association and Librarian of the Denver Public Library

American Library Group Gathers In 59th Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 21—Four thousand librarians from nearly every state in the Union and from several foreign countries are here today for the fifty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association, where speakers will discuss "microphotography" and other modern problems.

The topics of the 1877 conference, the last one before this to be held in New York City, were "new" inventions such as the telephone and typewriter in their relation to the public library. Sixty-six persons attended. Six of these were women. Today the women delegates outnumber the men by approximately 5 to 1.

More than 130 meetings of the group are scheduled for the week. The main sessions are being held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, although many of the group meetings, social affairs and literary functions will take place at the New York Public Library and at various hotels, restaurants and clubs.

A subject of major interest at some of these discussions is the status of tax laws regarding library gifts and bequests. Delegates are exchanging views also on the fitness of library staff members in general for public service of a high grade, the place of the "extra-library curriculum" activities in libraries, religious books, adult education, salary and employment problems, library co-operation with Latin-America, college and university libraries, work with the blind and foreign-born and reading problems of children.

The author of the most distinguished children's book written during the year will be presented with the John Newberry medal at a dinner tomorrow night, when the winner's name will be announced.

The address of welcome will be given tonight by Malcolm Glenn Wyer, president of the association and librarian of the public library of Denver, who will talk on "Enduring Values." Other speakers during the week will be Charles Ferguson, associate editor of Reader's Digest; Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly; Christopher Morley, poet, novelist, critic; Olin Downes, music critic of The New York Times; Alvin Johnson, director of the New School for Social Research, and Dr. John H. Finley, editor-in-chief of The New York Times.

Figures showing the growth of public libraries given by officials of the association placed the number of public, society and school libraries at 3647 in 1876 and the total number of volumes at 12,276,964. In 1935, there were 6235 public libraries with 100,470,000 volumes.

The new duplicating process—microphotography—makes available to scholars photographic copies of rare material formerly available only under exceptional circumstances and sometimes in collections housed at great distances, it was brought out. Microphotography is a great aid in saving space in libraries, since whole newspapers or bulky collections of books rarely consulted can be stored in the space occupied by a few small films.

Other national library organizations meeting simultaneously with the American Library Association here are the National Association of State Libraries, the Association of Research Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the League of Library Commissions, the Music Library Association and the Bibliographical Society of America.

One of the foremost achievements of the conference, delegates hope, will be devising methods of awakening the public consciousness to the need for increased library facilities in certain sections of the United States.

"We spend $1,000,000,000 annually in this country for 'movies' and $111,000,000 annually for soft drinks, but only $46,000,000 for public libraries," declared Mr. Wyer.

He added that one third of the United States had fairly adequate library service, another third has service which is not adequate and the remaining third, which represents 40,000,000 persons, has no library privileges at all.

South Carolina Spends $469,822 for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's department of public welfare disbursed approximately $569,822.18 to more than 12,000 "unemployables" during the 14 months the department has operated, according to J. D. Fulp, director, in a report submitted to Gov. Olin Johnston for approval by the General Assembly.

Mr. Fulp estimated that at least 75 per cent of the unemployables given assistance by the department would qualify for social security under the terms of the measure now before the Legislature.

Mediators Meet With Steel Rivals In Peace Attempt

Peace efforts at Cleveland, Ohio, under supervision of the Federal Mediation Board brought John L. Lewis and representatives of independent steel companies into separate conferences in a preliminary move to bring both sides together for the first time since the seven-state, $750,000-a-day steel strike started.

Another zero hour was set, when officials of Republic Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube companies ordered a back-to-work movement, closed factories ordered re-opened tomorrow at 7 a. m. The C. I. O. said they would mobilize a picket line at Youngstown, Ohio, that would keep the men from the plants.

The smudge of industrial activity cleared away from Johnstown, Penna., where the huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation closed under a modified form of martial law. Eugene Grace, Bethlehem president, submitted to Gov. George Earle's order that the Cambria plant be closed but announced that he reserved the right to sue the State for losses sustained from the closing.

C. I. O. leaders at Warren, Ohio, asserted the Republic Steel Corporation is attempting to break the strike by so-called "back-to-work" movements, and they threaten extension of the strike unless such movements are halted.

Judge Lynn Griffith in Trumbull County Common Pleas Court granted the petition of Republic Steel in Warren, Ohio, for an injunction restraining activities of strike pickets.

Tense calm prevailed in Youngstown, Ohio, after two fatalities from Saturday night riots around Republic plants.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21 (AP)—Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, announced today he would attempt to re-open the three strike-bound sheet and tube plants in the Youngstown area at 7 a. m. tomorrow.

Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, today urged the Federal Steel Mediation Board to make a full study of the steel strike "and report the facts to the public."

Meanwhile, the $750,000-a-day steel strike came not too hopefully to the doorway of federal mediation.

"We are mediators, not arbitrators," said Charles P. Taft II, chairman of the board which swung into action in the seven-state tieup of steel plants. "We have no power to compel settlement. We cannot make steel corporations sign contracts, as the C. I. O. demands; nor can we compel the C. I. O. to call off the strike that has put 100,000 men out of work. We can only try to find a meeting ground for peace."

Steel came to the mediation conference with a new grievance, born of the enforced closing—it was by order of Pennsylvania's Governor Earle—of Bethlehem Steel's great mills at Johnstown, Penna.

The Governor had asked that the mills be closed "to avoid bloodshed," for he feared the tense feeling between strikers and non-strikers might flare beyond the power of local officials to control.

Bethlehem officials declined to close the mills that have kept smoke rolling from the great stacks despite the C. I. O.'s long picket line. They bowed to the Governor's will only when he invoked martial law and told Bethlehem he would close the mills by force of arms, if necessary.

But Johnstown residents looked across Conemaugh Valley and were troubled; for they had a clear view of the valley for the first time in years. That meant the air was not filled with dust and smoke from the mills, and that meant—no payday.

Coming under the same roof at the Cleveland mediation conference were two enemies of the steel-labor controversy: Tom Girdler, Republic Steel's chairman, who seldom minces words and generally chooses strong ones; and John L. Lewis, the leader and "strong man" of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which seeks mass rather than craft unionization.

Come to Peace Parley

They come at the invitation of the federal mediators—Mr. Taft, Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, and Edward McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor.

With Mr. Lewis, to give C. I. O.'s side, was Phillip Murray, who heads the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. affiliate.

With Mr. Girdler, representing the three other steel companies against whom strikes have been called, were Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Company; Frank Purnell, president of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and W. S. Sykes, assistant to the president of Inland Steel Company.

Eden

(Continued from Page 1)

Loyalist submarines were in the harbor at the time the attack is alleged to have taken place.

In these circumstances it is expected there will be some delay before a decision is reached. But Herr Hitler is so indignant about the matter that he has decided to postpone the visit of his Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath to London, scheduled for Wednesday.

Whitehall Regretful

The decision has caused great regret in Whitehall, but it is hoped a satisfactory solution will be reached which will prevent any further interruption of the International Non-Intervention Committee's work. It is pointed out that there is at least this advance over what happened when the Deutschland was bombed—that there has so far been no isolated action on Germany's part.

Another complication that has arisen is that the USSR strongly objects to the four naval powers considering the Leipzig incident apart from other members of the Non-Intervention Committee. It is stated that it will bring the matter up for discussion at the next meeting.

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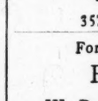

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'At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

DOYLE Florist
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Falconer's
3111 WASHINGTON AVE.
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
YARDLEY'S LAVENDER

Harvell's Service Station
Standard Esso Dealer
GAS—OIL—ACCESSORIES
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
1428 Kecoughtan Road at Wythe Cor.
Phone 9165, Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va.
522 13th St., N. W Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

The Baughman Stationery Co.
Stationery, Office Furniture
Course Papers
PRINTING
900 W. Marshall St. Phone 3-0235

I'll Launder those bothersome TABLE MATS for you!
Fancy Mending — Linens, Laces, Blankets laundered like new! References
Mail Orders Filled
Mrs. FANNIE E. ROBINSON
3312 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.
Dial 40348

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
U. S. Tires and Batteries
General Electric Refrigerators
Washers, Ironers, Radios and Vacuum Cleaners
Phone 5171 6th Ave. at 10th St.

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 Estimates Given

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10, for $7.50
Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00
Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763. 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

RADIANT
WOOD and COAL
Sand and Gravel
9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244
We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)

ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE Co.
LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET EDMONTON ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

DUNCANS
— Ladywear —
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
You Can Do Better at Duncans

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
Get the kiddies ready for a real summer holiday . . . outfit them in practical play clothes at the "Bay"

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Your Bridal Coiffure
Will be an exquisite setting for misty veil and "going-away" hat if created by the "Bay" hair stylists! Inquire about our controlled permanents!
"Bay" Beauty Salon, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO (Continued)

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Whaincliffe ..... Met 4563

Cairncross the Chemists
Tek the modern TOOTH BRUSH
BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES
Six Dependable Stores
Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street

Shepard
TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street Q. 4000

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MARY MACPHERSON CORSET SHOP
KAYSER HOSIERY and LINGERIE
Suite 216, 229 Yonge St. at Shuter
Phone Elgin 5757

A KNITTED SUIT?
For Quality, Style, Individuality
—See—
SWISS KNIT SALES
43 Victoria Street
PHONE ELGIN 1056

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

For Summer COMFORT
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St. W.
Midway 5222

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Marigold Dairies
LIMITED
Toronto owned and operated
424 E. Clinton Ave. W. MO. 1179

Simeon Florence
JOYCE
Experienced Teachers
PIANO and ORGAN
162 Moore Ave. HYland 5493
TORONTO, ONT.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D MAGUIRE Telephone 201

HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116
Hunter's Groceteria
2080 QUEEN STREET E
COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
1101 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

Sunworthy Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
M. W. STROUD & CO.
General Contractors
Carpenters - Decorators - Insulators
General Repairs of All Kinds
Tel. LO 6647 657 St. Clair Ave.

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

"Revitalized" Drycleaning
Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W Room 3 MO 6255

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
45 AVENUE RD., TORONTO, CANADA
Randolph 3333

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WINDSOR
ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Hilda's Beauty Parlor
Permanent Waving by
THERMIQUE
HEATERLESS METHOD
Satisfaction Guaranteed
5359 Verdun Ave. YO. 4943. Verdun

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

SILVER FOXES
Priced Very Reasonably
Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Convenient Terms Arranged

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Phone:
Proprietors St. Eustache 609-12

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LAncaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LIFE INSURANCE
In Canadian or British currencies. Annuities placed. Rates on application.
A. R. HOWELL
204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
MArquette 3433

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON
OK | ECONOMY STORES | OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London. S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9601.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET Modern appointments

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3280—Newly furnished and decorated modern bed-sitting rooms, all with gas fire, hot and cold water, P. O phone and radio; from 27/6 including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

LONDON—Bed and breakfast; quiet house; terms moderate MACKAY de JAMES, 6 Torrington Sq., W. C. 1 Tel. Museum 5295.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered, daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS Tel. Preston 2951

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating, E. W. ASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London. S. E. 15 New X 1232

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455 Tariffs on Request
Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London. W. 1
Tel Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP—Alterations done. MRS. HAWES, 59, Cromford Rd., West Hill, London, S. W 18. Phone Putney 3295

MADAME FREDA
50 Seymour St., W. 1 PAD 7592
Afternoon and Evening Dresses at moderate prices Good cut and personal attention.

FLATLETS

LONDON, South Kensington, phone KEN 1051—Large lofty rooms, with breakfast; quiet house overlooking gardens, near Christian Science church garage, underground and on bus route. Box W-763—BCM/CSM, London.

HOLIDAY POST

ENGLISH girl seeks holiday post, Christian Scientist preferred; British Isles or continent, where French is spoken; experience with children. Box W-771, BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

LONDON, Kensington W. 8—A home offered in lady's private house, 2 rooms, bedroom, furnished, h. and c. water, gas fire, ring, electric light, sitting-room, furnished or unfurnished, bath; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-386 BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST SHEEN—Attractive double fronted house, garage and pretty garden near Richmond Park and buses to London; 7 large bedrooms, 3 reception, furniture optional. Freehold £1750 11 Sheen Gate Gardens, London, S. W. 14

EALING district For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
28 Bond St Ealing W 5 Tel EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

LONDON—Detached house; freehold, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms (h. and c. in 4), modern bathroom; e. l., gas, central heating, garage, good garden; £1450. "Marlowes," Crown Hill, Norwood. (Streatham 7270)

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON—To let for September, well furnished house in secluded shady garden, near golf links; 9 miles Hyde Park Corner; large library, dining room, nursery, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage, electric cooker, heating, etc.; good maid could be left; 7 gns. p. w. CONNOR, The White House, Drax Avenue, Wimbledon Common, S. W. 20. Wimbledon 1143.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality. Urgent work in 8 hours.
25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Prop. H. LEE (Phone WILLS 0840)
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done, and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application. 89 Villiers Road, Willesden Green. N W 2

LEASE FOR SALE

LONDON, Chelsea—House of character; lease for sale; 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, garden; rent £215 p. a. Box W-767, BCM/CSM, London.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories, REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2939.

MOTOR CARS Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE, HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.
MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 0965

OFFICES TO LET

London, Office Floor in Sloane St.
Light, good entrance and approach, lift, low rental. Apply ALLENS, 32 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1

REGENT STREET—Two small connecting offices to let on 4th floor; facing Oxford Circus; good light, lift, central heating. Apply owner, ALAN McAFEE, 38, Dover Street, London, W. 1

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3194

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—F. G. Mukle. Piano and organ tuning and repairs. Music-roll manufacturer 47 Airedale Avenue, W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568

POST VACANT

BARRY, South Wales—Cook general, required; two in family; house parlour maid kept. 11 Park Road, Barry.

LONDON—Chauffeuse-secretary for lady living in Hampstead. MRS. RICHOUX, 39, Lyndale Avenue, Childs Hill, N. W. 2.

LONDON, Knightsbridge — Experienced assistant for showroom, dresses; capable of taking charge in absence of owner. Box W-768, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED for small London and seaside house, responsible cook-general; nurse-housemaid and daily maid kept. Apply Box W-495, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

CAPABLE woman desires post of responsibility and trust, secretarial or otherwise, part or whole time; wide administrative experience. Miss Wells, 29 Southwick Street, London, W.2.

LADY would like to run house or cafe where help is given; capable, companionable and willing to travel. Box M-8933, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED—Now or September, teaching or secretarial post, school or family; experienced Froebel teacher - Higher Certificate. Miss Allen, Drumilly, Loughgall, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.

YOUNG electrician, at present with well-known company, seeks responsible position with prospects; experienced in administrative and operative duties. DOBSON, 97 Potter St., Northwood Hills, Middx.

YOUNG Norland nurse with experience seeks post as assistant matron in school; free in September. Box W-754, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG MAN (26) desires post as secretary or other work (Christian Scientist preferred); bookkeeping, typing, some shorthand, some German; travel. Box W-773, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BARNES, S. W. 13—Two good rooms in pleasant house; third available August; gas, electricity, geyser; moderate; near station and buses. 5 Brook Gardens.

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2.—Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Bay 3039

LONDON—Flatlet Bed-sittingrooms, (ladies), quiet house; near Christian Science church; view mornings Park 7110. 29 Kensington Place W.8

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

A bit of backyard philosophy is included in today's cryptic message:

QRABCSTB DA DE UDVF AC BQGF Q HRFQESIF VQI DU ABF TQIQTF, DA DE FJSQRRK UDVF AC BQGF Q RDAARF TQILFU AISVN CSAEDLF.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State of the United States in which Crater National Park is located——add the number of letters in the name of the State in which Yosemite National Park is located——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the State in which Glacier National Park is located——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the State in which Mount Rainier is located——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the State in which Lafayette National Park is located——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Sand Springs, Okla., reader shares this with others—a chance to change SCRIPT to a STROKE of the pen in four moves.

A Riddle

This is also shared by the Sand Springs, Okla., reader, and calls for a tricky little answer: Why is a sheet of legal cap paper like a lazy dog?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to start off the week. Try finding the correct synonyms, as indicated by the example checked:

1	accumulate	alter	
2	intercede	maintain	
3	approve	collect	/
4	calculate	regard	
5	insinuate	obliterate	
6	further	esteem	
7	substitute	arbitrate	
8	expunge	hint	
9	enforce	estimate	
10	notice	advance	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

43

A Night at the Opera

While I was wandering starry-eyed through the Palace of Fine Arts, which houses the National Theater, I noted that the Mexican Opera Company was to present "Rigoletto" that evening; so I stepped over to the ticket booth and bought three seats in the orchestra, in the center about half way back—the price being five pesos ($1.39).

Not being sure what might be expected in the way of dress, I leaned far over and asked the clerk if we should show up in evening dress. I had never before had occasion to refer to full dress in Spanish, but finally I hit on "vestido de gala" (vace-tee'-doe day gah'-la) — for wasn't it to be a gala occasion? The clerk choked on a laugh, and then assured me that it would be better to come just as I was. (I later discovered that "vestido de gala" is applied to fancy costumes! I should have used, perhaps, "vestido de etiqueta.") But, thank goodness, only four men turned up in evening clothes!

At 7:25 when we were ushered into our seats (the opera was to start at 7:30) it looked like American night—the tourists were out in force. The girl ushers were moving swiftly and quietly about in their trim light brown uniforms, bowing the patrons to their seats—and such seats! They were all of 10 inches deep—and all springs!

I was glad that the affair didn't get under way until 7:45, for I couldn't get enough of the sparkling glass curtain, which gives the effect of looking out over a glistening Popocatépetl and Ixtaccihuatl. It is 52 feet high and 42 feet wide, was six months in the making in the Tiffany Studios, and is composed of millions of crystal mosaics. According to the guide book you may use the cost was between $27,000 and $500,000. I'll compromise around $50,000.

By means of ingenious lighting, the luminous scene is first made to appear as it would at dawn. Then comes the blaze of mid-day. And finally you see the exquisite volcanoes by moonlight. It is 25 tons of indescribable beauty.

In the sweeping arch above the curtain is a striking piece of mosaic work, portraying the evolution of the thespian art. Maroti is said to have received 41,754 pesos for this masterpiece.

Directly overhead is the most beautiful illuminated stained-glass dome I have ever seen. I wished that my neck might have been hinged to allow me to switch more readily from marveling at the dome to being enchanted by the curtain. However, my raptures were interrupted when a boy stood up in the top balcony, reached his hands into a broad beam of spotlight, and began making crude silhouettes which were a hundred times magnified on the curtain. The crowd began to chuckle—and laughed right out as a Gargantuan shadow of a woman slapped down the mischievous hands.

The National Theater is without a serious contender for honors as the most spectacularly ornate show house in the world. Four tiers of boxes rise on the sides of the ample orchestra; but there is only one tier of boxes in the rear—but with two balconies above it. Despite the immense size of the building, the theater seats fewer than 3000; but the acoustic properties are deemed perfect.

Oh, yes—the opera was "Rigoletto." What a pity that in the world's most beautiful show house we should have to see the—but the less said about it the better.

And, I ask you, can a Mexican audience hiss? Whew! — **Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Up to the Individual

Possibly, the gifts life brings whether they seem good or bad, are of a neutral character until they are handled by the receivers, moulded by them into fair or ugly shapes and painted in bright or dreary colors. —C. H. Young.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Linus, the Friend of Paul

Among those who send greetings to Timothy at the close of Paul's second letter to that active young disciple is named a certain Linus (4:21), who had apparently become acquainted with the apostle during his captivity at Rome, from which city the epistle was sent forth.

From a very early period this Linus has been identified with one of the first Bishops of Rome, and tradition has it that he was partly prepared for this position by his association with the Master himself as a member of the famed band of 70 men whom Christ Jesus sent forth as recorded in Luke 10:1.

According to the ecclesiastical historian Eusebius, who wrote early in the 4th century of the Christian era, Linus was Bishop of Rome for a period of twelve years (Ecclesiastical History: III. 13); while, among modern scholars, Dr. Harnack contends that these twelve years extended from 64 to 76 A. D.

Daily Anecdote

The Right Side

Once, in the presence of President Lincoln, a clergyman remarked, "I hope the Lord is on our side."

"I am not at all concerned about that," the President replied, "for I know the Lord is always on the right side. It is my constant anxiety and prayer, however, that I and this nation should be on the Lord's side."

Odds and Ends

Roman Fisherman

Artificial flies for fishing were used back in the days of ancient Rome.

Helpful to the Soil

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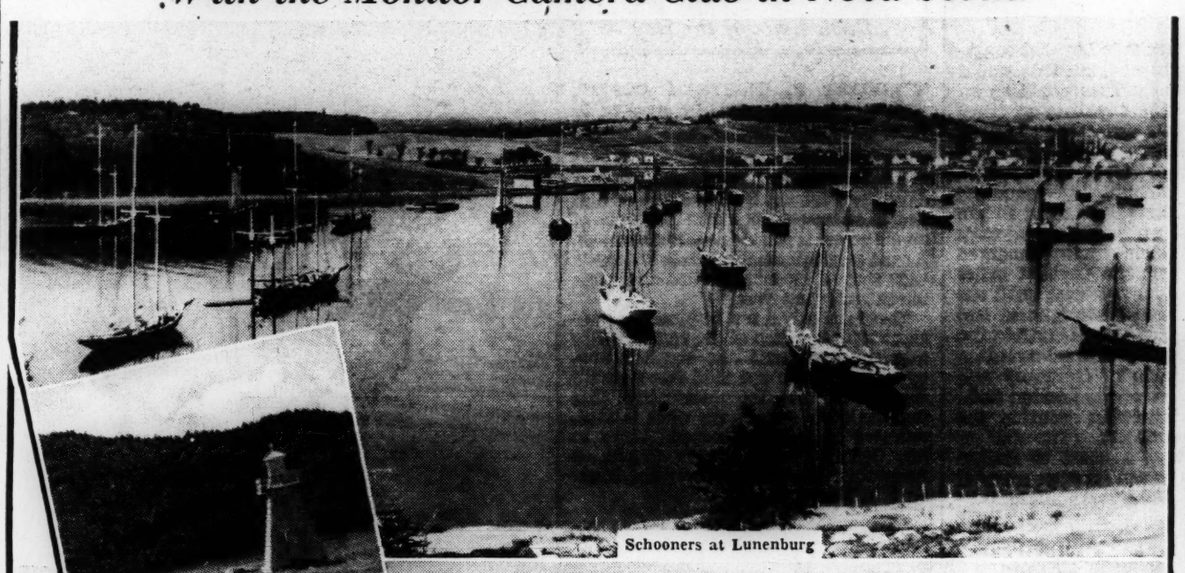
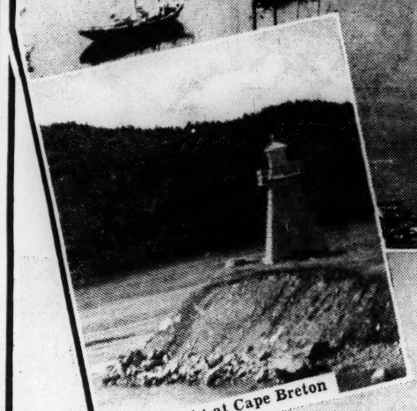


Schooners at Lunenburg



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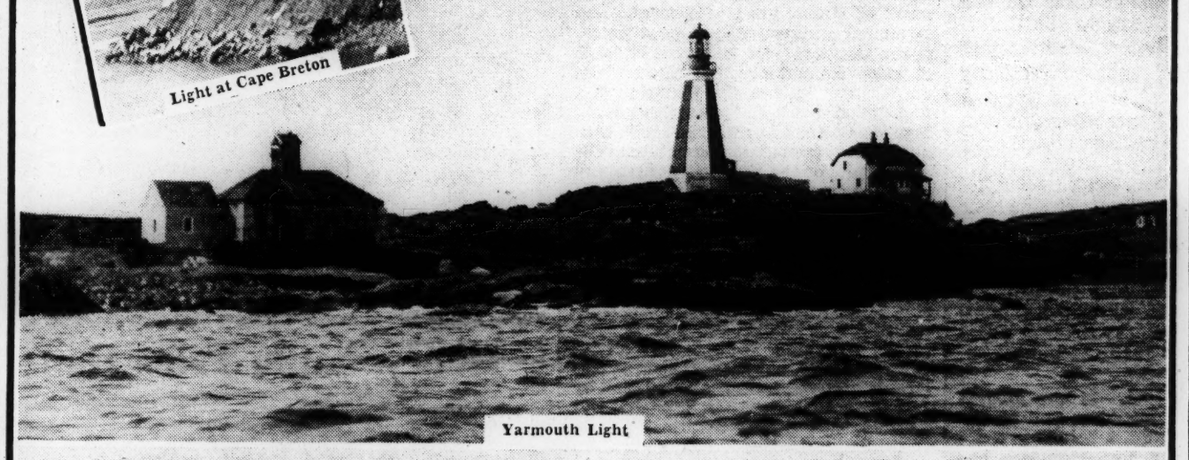

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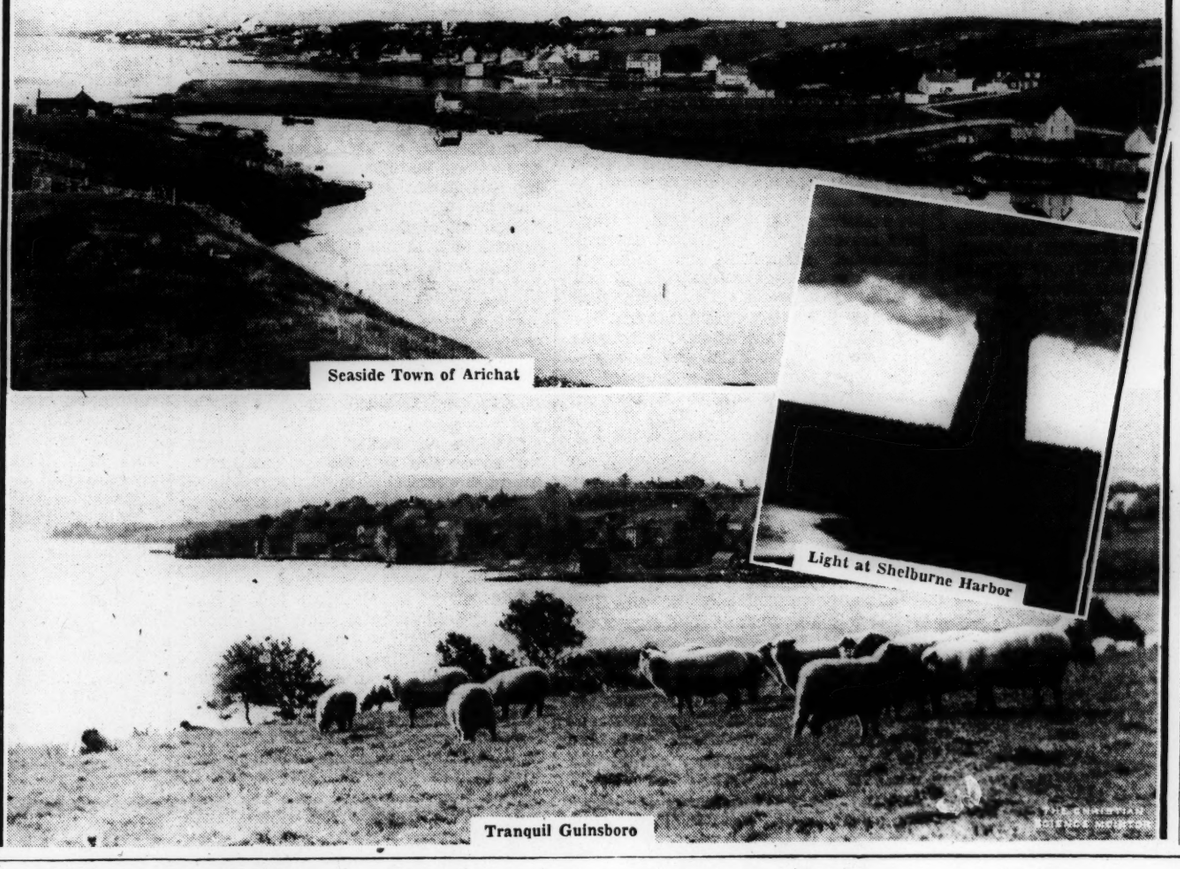
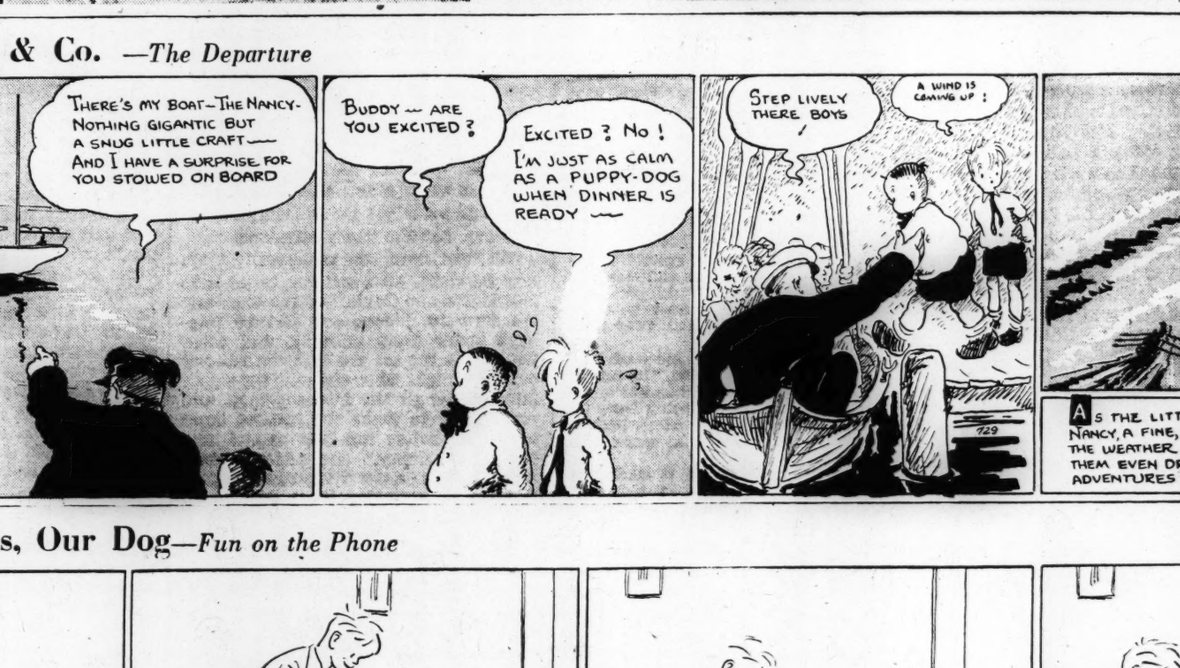


Seaside Town of Arichat

Light at Shelburne Harbor



Tranquil Guinsboro

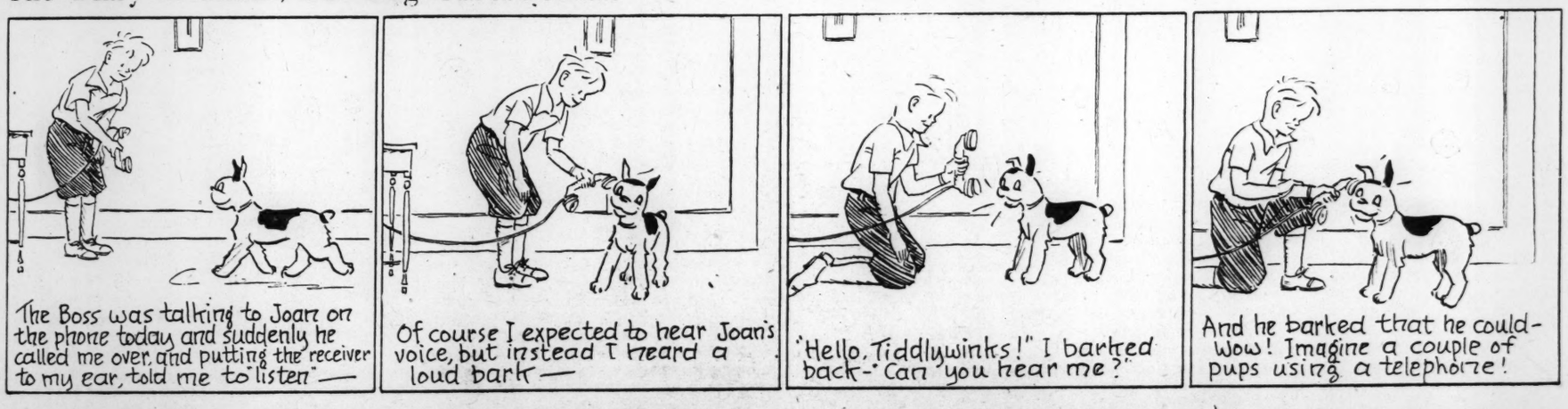
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Departure*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S MY BOAT—THE NANCY—NOTHING GIGANTIC BUT A SNUG LITTLE CRAFT—AND I HAVE A SURPRISE FOR YOU STOWED ON BOARD
BUDDY—ARE YOU EXCITED?
EXCITED? NO! I'M JUST AS CALM AS A PUPPY-DOG WHEN DINNER IS READY—
STEP LIVELY THERE BOYS
A WIND IS COMING UP!
AS THE LITTLE PARTY GO ABOARD THE NANCY, A FINE, COOL WIND IS BLOWING AND THE WEATHER IS CLEAR—NONE OF THEM EVEN DREAM OF THE STRANGE ADVENTURES SOON TO BEFALL—!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fun on the Phone*

By CARMACK


The Boss was talking to Joan on the phone today and suddenly he called me over, and putting the receiver to my ear, told me to "listen"—
Of course I expected to hear Joan's voice, but instead I heard a loud bark—
"Hello, Tiddlywinks!" I barked back—"Can you hear me?"
And he barked that he could—Wow! Imagine a couple of pups using a telephone!

In Lighter Vein

Nevermore!

The landlady of a popular boarding house in the mountains made a point of asking her departing guests to write something in her visitor's book. She was very proud of some of the names of the people inscribed in it, and of the nice things that they wrote.

"But there is one thing I can't understand," she confided to a friend, "and that is what a sour-looking man put in the book after stopping here. People always smile when they read it!"

"What was it?" queried the other.

The landlady replied, "He wrote only the words, 'Quoth the raven.'"

Settled

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman were arguing as to which of their respective countries had the lightest men.

The Irishman, full tilt at the obvious, led with, "We have men of Cork."

The Scotsman, "Yes, but we have men of Ayr."

"But," said the Cockney, "we have lightermen on the Thames." It was enough.—L. M. S. Magazine.

High Time

During a session of court there was so much talking and laughter going on that the judge, becoming much provoked, shouted:

"Silence! Order in the court! We have decided half a dozen cases here this morning, and I haven't heard a word of one of 'em! Silence!"

Explicit

"Pardon me, does this train stop at Tenth Street?"

"Yes, watch me and get off one station before I do."

"Thank you."—The Safe Worker.

Thrifty

An Aberdeen terrier was accustomed to take a penny each day to the baker's for a bun, but one day buried the coin in the garden.

His mistress was puzzled until she saw a notice hanging in the baker's window, "Seven for 6d."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Young Webster Replies

"What," asked the teacher of one of her pupils, "do we mean by the word 'plural'?"

Pupil—"By the plural of a word we mean the same thing, only more of it."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Children's Typing Classes

If a stenographer finds herself out of work, or wishing extra work, she can let parents know she will give lessons in typewriting to small children. Many families now have machines and the young folks can be taught to use them easily.

When the parents realize that this is one way their children can be taught spelling as well, they may be more willing to pay for the lesson course.

One typist who does this work says there is something about typing words that makes even the small child see if he has spelled the word wrong. She feels this is because a typed word forms more nearly the picture of the word as it is printed than when written. —Mrs. E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Egg Football

A never-to-be-forgotten football game took place when I was attending my high-school class party in Iowa. Three players were lined up on their knees with arms folded behind their backs, at each end of a dining table whereon an eggshell (a ping-pong ball might be used) was centrally placed. Point values were arranged by scorekeepers who took their places at either end of the table—to watch the "lines." At given signals the players were directed to blow the ball for yardage and touchdowns —C. M. C., Baker, Mont.

Quotation for Today

TRUE honor is the concurrent approbation of good men.
—CICERO.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Better Than an Empty Box'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ballston, Va.

One evening a business woman was returning home on a bus from her office after what had seemed to be a strenuous day. As she sat trying to lift her thought above weariness, a small child opposite dropped and broke the contents of a box which had evidently been bought for her by her mother to take home.

The mother, probably distraught, spoke to the child in a very severe tone.

Seeing what had happened, an elderly woman in the seat behind the child reached forward with a handful of gaily wrapped candies and said, "Take these, dear, they will be better than an empty box."

As the business woman walked to her home from the bus, every trace of weariness had left her and her heart was singing from having witnessed this simple, kindly act. And not long afterward, when she was trying to decide whether or not to give away some old clothing which still had possibilities of use, the thought came to her, "It will be better than an empty box."

And again the remembrance of a kindly act helped her to share with someone who seemingly had less than she. It has been truly said, "It's the little things in life that count."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Time of Taking Office

Question: Referring to a recent question and answer in the Monitor, I quote from Robert's Rules of Order (page 264): "An election takes effect immediately if the candidate is present and does not decline, or if he is absent and has consented to his candidacy." Also, "An officer-elect takes possession of his office immediately, unless the rules specify the time."

From the foregoing, is it not reasonable to assume that persons receiving the required vote are actually the new Readers from that moment, thus automatically retiring the former Readers? When by-laws state that the new Readers "shall assume their duties on the second Sunday following their election," are not the old Readers merely acting as substitutes? If so, would they not be entitled to share in elective offices as any other member not a Reader?

Answer: No, the assumption is incorrect. The word "rules" in the above quotation from Robert's means bylaws, that is, the organic law of the organization. Thus, "an officer-elect takes possession of his office immediately unless the *by-laws* specify the time."

If the bylaws state that new Readers shall assume their duties on the second Sunday following election, they are not actually Readers until that time, and, conversely, the present Readers are not substitutes but continue as Readers until then. In the situation referred to, the question depended upon one factor which was not stated, namely, the time trustees took office. If new trustees should take office, any considerable length of time before new Readers, present Readers would ordinarily not be eligible for election as trustees. The best procedure is to have all officers elected at a given meeting take office at the same time, whether immediately or later.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Although it is nice to have a pleasure car in the garage, it is equally nice to have a little garden truck outside.

Factual Figuring: 6 (Oregon), plus 10 (California), minus 7 (Montana), times 10 (Washington), divided by 5 (Maine) equals 18.

Letter Changing: Script, stript, strips, strike, stroke.

A Riddle: Well—and you can have fun explaining it to your friends—a sheet of legal cap is an ink-lined plane. An inclined plane is a slope up. And a slow pup is a lazy dog. There you have it!

Fun With Synonyms: Accumulate—collect; intercede—arbitrate; approve—esteem; calculate—estimate; insinuate—hint; further—advance; substitute—alter; expunge—obliterate; enforce—maintain; notice—regard.

Up to the Individual

Possibly, the gifts life brings whether they seem good or bad, are of a neutral character until they are handled by the receivers, moulded by them into fair or ugly shapes and painted in bright or dreary colors. —C. H. Young.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Brewers Bearing Gifts

DURING the struggle over repeal of prohibition, America was warned about what would happen to the new "temperance" should the legalized liquor sellers adopt modern high-powered propaganda to promote the national consumption of liquor. The combination of such propaganda with an environment of motorcars, dynamos, conveyor belts and perplexing social problems was foreseen as a threat to sobriety and public welfare that would dwarf any liquor menace known before prohibition.

This threat has now materialized in the form of a propaganda campaign, better equipped, better financed, more adroitly led than anything of the kind yet attempted in the United States. It is a campaign to entrench the brewing industry and to increase already rapidly mounting profits from the sale of beer. It purports to interpret the public to the brewers, the brewers to the public, and it offers to co-operate with all forces working for the public good.

Those objectives cannot, will not, be constructively realized. The brewers will interpret themselves to the public only in terms that will promote their own special interests and profits. The public alone should interpret itself to the brewers. As for co-operating with the forces working for public good and temperance, actions speak more loudly than words. While the brewers, since repeal, have from time to time given lip service to better control of the liquor traffic, they have overwhelmingly combated the efforts of the public in the state legislatures and in Congress to set up better liquor enforcement machinery. They have done nothing to abolish the saloon, one brewers' trade publication even asserting that the saloon was essential to the continued profits of the beer industry. Conditions have become so bad that the Federal Alcohol Administration is seeking means of extending its slight control over the beer industry.

The present unadvertised beer campaign, exposed in a series of articles starting today in this newspaper, seeks to insinuate its basically specious propaganda into the home, the college and even into the church in an effort to break down social resistance and to capture public thinking so thoroughly for the brewers that they need not answer for past abuses nor fear control in future.

Those interested in the selling of more liquor are not natural or safe teachers of temperance. This "educational" effort is a challenge to the temperance workers and to all elements in the public—the home, the church, the schools, the social welfare organizations. They must be alert to resist deliberate efforts by masters of "mass psychology" to manipulate their thinking. The brewers have taken the offensive militantly to push their own claims about beer. They can be answered only by equal energy and competence on the part of temperance forces in telling the truth about beer.

The first and basic claim to be met and demolished is that temperance can be promoted by substituting beer for hard liquor. Such substitution is unlikely. To the contrary, beer serves too frequently as a preface to the drinking of stronger liquors.

Indeed, the brewers' campaign is likely to result in pressure to increase the avenues of sale and the consumption of both beer and hard liquor. It is inconceivable that the hard liquor interests will stand by and see the brewers promote their product and make no effort to accelerate the consumption of their own. Finally beer is alcoholic and therefore intoxicating if consumed in large quantities. Consequently the brewers' propaganda drive can be viewed as nothing but a threat to temperance because the basic purpose of this campaign is to make America consume more beer.

Bilbao

WITH the capture of Bilbao by General Franco's Insurgents, Spain's civil war has turned a corner. This does not mean that victory either for Madrid or for Burgos lies just ahead—far from it. It does mean, however, that the war has entered upon a phase whose final outcome should decide the victor in this eleven months' old fratricidal struggle. Yet so many and so strong are its martial cross currents that one would hesitate to predict the finale.

The Bilbao victory has greatly strengthened the Insurgent cause both within Spain and without. It has given General Franco the country's second most important industrial city, along with valuable iron ore mines. Carried by its victorious momentum the northern Insurgent army has a good chance of sweeping along the northern coast of Spain, eliminating a large, aggressive and strategically important strip of Loyalist territory. Thus would General Franco find his back secure as he turns his attention to his real objective—Madrid.

But the loss of Bilbao is no final blow to the Loyalist cause. It is true that the complete liquidation of Loyalist forces in the north would enable General Franco to dispatch some 50,000 to 60,000 well-trained troops, along with great quantities of airships and artillery, to the Madrid front. It will undoubtedly do much to restore the lagging Insurgent enthusiasm. It may even cause Great Britain to accord the Insurgents belligerent rights, thus enabling them to blockade Loyalist coastlines. Yet it is doubtful if all this would do more than place the Insurgents on an equal footing with the Loyalists on other fronts. For since early spring the Loyalists apparently have been the superior force on the Madrid, Cordova and Huesca fronts.

The Loyalist command has made no secret of its belief that the fall of Bilbao might well mean an additional year's fighting before Madrid finally emerged victorious. At present the Loyalist belief is that the war will last at least until the year 1939. Yet this estimate ignores two factors that may speed up or lengthen the war. These are the continued intervention on the Insurgent side of Germany and Italy, and the success of the London Non-intervention Committee in securing the withdrawal of volunteers. (The fall of Bilbao was hailed as a boost to Italian prestige.) At the moment it appears as if the withdrawal of volunteers might take place. Yet here, as elsewhere, predictions would be foolhardy.

Eastward to "The West"

THE non-stop flight of three Russian airmen from Moscow to the United States is one of the greatest adventures in all the annals of air travel. Probably no previous flight has involved so many varied risks as those encountered in this two-and-a-half-day passage over the icy rooftop of the world.

That the Soviet fliers landed 600 miles short of their intended goal detracts little from their thrilling achievement. The tremendous hazards of the undertaking were nearly all behind Pilot Valeri Chekaloff and his flying mates when the Russians' red-winged, silver-sided monster roared out of a murky rift over Puget Sound and came to earth at Vancouver, Wash.

Whether or not theirs is the longest sustained flight on record is one of the least important aspects. A polar air route between Moscow and San Francisco has been a long-cherished objective of Soviet aviation. Jubilation in Russia over the 5500-mile flight to Vancouver is probably as ardent as though the fliers had reached San Francisco.

As a geographical achievement, the flight from Moscow accomplished in one spectacular dash far more than the explorer Vitus Bering achieved in a valiant lifetime of service for Russia in the reign of Peter the Great.

Technical skill and superb human endurance have brought Russian aviation to the point from which it now surveys the prospects for regular air commerce with the United States over the polar track. Certainly this route represents a great saving in time and distance. Whether it will prove practical is a question this pioneering flight was intended to test.

Scanning the log of the Moscow adventure, one cannot but seriously doubt the feasibility of this projected airway. At least for a long time to come. The experiences of the Soviet airmen with fog and sleet along the course show that as a weather factory the polar region works overtime. The long period of blind flying through the "magnetic jungle" and failure of the plane's radio to break through atmospheric conditions prevalent over much of the polar area tend to emphasize the natural barriers yet to be overcome if commercial aviation is to be established along the route blazed by the intrepid Russians.

"Papa" Doumergue

GASTON DOUMERGUE, or "Papa" Doumergue as he was affectionately called by his fellow-citizens, occupied a rare place in French hearts. His solid, honest character, tempered with a geniality that made the Doumergue smile famous, never deserted him through the long, trying years of his political life. Esteem for his unshakable sincerity and practical good sense outweighed the supposed political handicap of his Protestantism and won him the highest offices in the gift of the French people. No one, it is said, ever served as President of the Republic with less partisan spirit or more unruffled temper, a fact that has led some to say he was France's best Chief Magistrate since the founding of the Third Republic.

To his beloved "Tournefeuilles," in his native South of France, he retired and began to enjoy every Frenchman's dream of retirement with honor to a simple country life.

But events beat on his seclusion like waves; and when the somber, grave days following the Paris riots of February 6, 1934, came upon France, the Nation, leaderless and poignantly anxious, called on him in his retreat to pacify the violence and anger of political surgings. To Paris he speeded, his love for his country and fellow man impelling the answer to the call.

Order, unity and pacification were the qualities needed in those trying hours and Premier Doumergue possessed them. To him goes the credit of safely guiding his country through that gravest of its post-war political crises.

Papa Doumergue has passed on in the midst of another period of acute difficulties for France. May his example of placing duty to the public welfare above personal comfort and material gain be an incentive to subdue personal ambitions and partisan animosities in this crucial time.

Home on the Kennebec

Book News of the Day

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN, whether he writes in prose or in verse, records what he sees with a poet's eye. There are nights so clear that the stars snap like sapphires overhead, days when the sky is so like crystal that you know you could strike the tone of an old goblet if you reached high enough. A shad in a fisherman's hands is a lovely wide slab of moonlight, alive and curving this way and that.

These are only a few instances of constant transmutation of the commonplace into the significant and the beautiful, by means of the eye that sees beneath the surface and the imagination that finds a lovely symbol for what is seen, repeated in kind a thousand times in Mr. Coffin's KENNEBEC, THE CRADLE OF AMERICANS (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50).

* * *

First comes a setting forth of the quality of the river as a cradle of manhood, a nurturing place for the pioneers of future states farther west. As a river, flowing south 150 miles through the heart of Maine, lined with forests and farmlands and possessed of great water-power facilities, with hundreds of lakes in its system and a score of fine harbors on its lower reaches, the Kennebec is a fine stream. But better yet are its people, says Mr. Coffin, a tough, smart folk, with more unadulterated human nature to the square mile of the river valley than any other he knows. And it is this human nature that is the chief theme of the book.

There was little of the Puritan in their origin. Counting out possible Vikings, indubitable French, Spanish, Portuguese and English fishers, Capt. George Weymouth may be called the first explorer of the Kennebec. Popham was settled two years later, but that settlement collapsed; however, others followed, and by 1615 the coast around the Kennebec was studded with fishing settlements. Life was jovial, and Maine human nature was never cut to the Puritan pattern of straitness and narrowness.

* * *

There were fifty years of peace, then a hundred years of flame and Indian fighting; then the Revolution with many Tories living in the big houses along the Kennebec and Liberty Poles set up to defy them. Till 1820, Maine was a stubborn and uncomfortable province of Massachusetts. The first Governor of her statehood was a man who at nineteen set out from his native Scarboro barefooted, driving his sole possession before him—a yoke of steers. A saw mill, a stand of timber, a store, a warehouse, a wharf, the ships that landed at the wharf, the ship-yard, a bank, vast farms, the best house in Bath, the governorship, these marked the progress of William King, who said he had seen the King of France and the King of England, but "This King of Bath is the biggest king I ever saw."

* * *

Mr. Coffin has written zestfully, singing of the strong life of the people, their proverbs and philosophy, their love of good sport, their independent, Kennebec way of working their own farms and doing their own fishing. At the same time he has told a number of tragedies, of old hulls rotting at Wiscasset, old houses empty, farms going back to brush, shad and herring gone, white pine nearly gone, ships and steamboats hardly seen. On the other hand, he sees possibilities in the proper restoring and husbanding of three great resources, fisheries, forests, and merchant marine. He sees one kind of wealth never exhausted, the beauty of the region, sought by summer residents, and carried by Maine writers and artists to the outside world.

This saga of the Kennebec is the opening volume in a projected group called the Rivers of America, to be published under the editorship of Constance Lindsay Skinner.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Fix the Inch!

SOMETHING must be done about the inch. We've just learned, from reports of the National Congress on Weights and Measures which has been meeting in Washington, that the inch is not an inch. At least, we think that's what we've learned, and we're right bothered.

Anyway, we're sure that the American inch and the British inch don't agree. The American inch is a teeny bit more than 2.54 centimeters long and the British inch a teeny bit less. So the American inch is about twenty-eight millionths of a centimeter longer than the British inch. . . .

Twenty-eight millionths of a centimeter isn't much? That's what you think. It amounts (if our arithmetic is right) to more than two centimeters in ten miles. And if you still think that isn't much, just imagine an Englishman buying something ten miles long in American inches and trying to fit it into a space ten miles long in British inches. Things like that raise ned with international trade and cause all sorts of trouble.

If we and our British cousins would forget inches and do all our measuring in centimeters, like the French, everything would be all right, because a centimeter is a centimeter no matter where you find it. But being sentimentally attached to the inch, even if it isn't quite what it ought to be, we won't give it up. So the next best thing is to pass a law to fix whatever it is that's wrong with the inch, and that's what the National Bureau of Standards proposes.

It is asking Congress to adopt a bill defining legal standards of weights and measures. The bill would compel an American inch to be exactly 2.54 centimeters long, no more, no less. Then if the British will compel their inch to be exactly 2.54 centimeters long, too. . . . why, this problem will be solved, and it will be one of the few problems ever solved by passing a law.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Key Log

Grover Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Henry Tuttle Tries Housekeeping

IT WAS exactly 8:25 in the morning which meant that the Tuttles were in the middle of breakfast. One of the major principles of Henry Tuttle's life was to face his orange juice, his three-minute eggs, his toast and his hot beverage at precisely the same hour each morning. Another of his fixed obsessions was to insist, in a nice way, of course, that Charlotte should always be present when these matutinal rites were engaging his attention. On this particular morning Henry Tuttle was about to attack his second egg when Charlotte turned to him and sighed.

"You know, Henry," she said, "I just hate to go off and leave you but I can't help it. You know that, don't you, dear?"

"Certainly," Henry replied. "I'll get along all right."

"Honestly," Charlotte went on, "if it were not that mother really and truly needed me I wouldn't dream of leaving you alone."

"I'll be all right," repeated Henry. "What do you suppose can happen to me in a week?"

"Well, it's about how you are going to make out with the house that worries me a little," said his wife. "Irma's only been with us eight days, and men are so helpless—"

"Now listen, dear," Henry began, "this little trip of yours is going to give me an opportunity I've been itching to get for years."

"Opportunity?" echoed Charlotte, "why Henry Swain Tuttle, what do you mean?"

"Well I'll tell you," he declared obligingly. "I've always maintained that you women make altogether too much fuss over housekeeping. You run around in circles. You waste your time, you waste effort and you waste yourselves. You're not organized properly. I don't know what I'd do if I ran my office the way you run the house. Leave it to me, dear, and you won't know the old homestead when you return."

* * *

Charlotte having been married to Mr Tuttle for almost nine years decided not to argue. She had an idea that there might be quite a few things she could say to give a slight jar to Henry's complacency, but she wisely refrained.

"All right, dear," she said sweetly, "You may be right. All I ask you to do is to feed Garbo and Gable, and not too many breadcrumbs, please, and change Cagney's water every morning, and when Irma finds the cat see that she lets her out every night when she puts the empty milk bottles on the kitchen stoop, and remind her to shake the furnace down last thing before she goes to bed. And remember, Henry," she added, "don't forget the ivy on the living-room mantel. It must be sprinkled every day. Is all this clear to you, dear?"

"Sure, leave it all to me," said Henry, rising and putting on his hat.

"Well, I must be off now, dear," he added, giving Charlotte an affectionate farewell kiss. "Give my love to your mother, have a good time and please don't worry over me."

"I won't if you say not to," said Henry's dutiful wife. "You won't forget the ivy, will you? And do try to remember Garbo and Gable and a piece of lettuce for Cagney."

Now in case you think Charlotte Tuttle was casually leaving home for a whole week while Henry entertained three screen celebrities, let it hastily be explained that Garbo and Gable were too highly prized Japanese goldfish, while Cagney was a Mexican parrot of uncertain temper of whom Mrs. Tuttle's husband enthusiastically disapproved.

Henry Tuttle was in the insurance business, when there was any, and the first thing he did on arriving at his office that morning was to ring for his secretary.

"'Morning, Miss King," he said briskly. "Take a memo, please. To Irma. For tonight's—"

"Irma who, Mr. Tuttle?" asked the well-trained Miss King.

"Good gracious," cried Henry; "I don't know her other name. I hardly know her. It's our maid. Just put Irma."

"Oh," said Miss King.

"To Irma," repeated Henry. "'For tonight's dinner, which is to be served promptly at 7 p. m., please prepare for one only, the following menu in the order named: Olives, celery, two lamb chops broiled medium, Pellet Brand peas, fried sweet potatoes, apple pie with cheese. Signed, Henry Tuttle.' Oh-and-er-Miss King, put this P. S. please. 'In serving the fish last night I noticed your thumb resting on the platter rather dangerously near the sauce tartare. Please discontinue same and oblige.' Thank you, Miss King. When you've typed it, sign my name and have Willie deliver it to my house addressed to Irma."

"Yes, Mr. Tuttle," said Miss King. "Will that we all?"

"No," said Henry. "Please take a letter to Pfisterheuser, Timmons and Butt, Pfistibco Supply Company, 27 Court Place. Gentlemen: Kindly let me have estimates as soon as possible on the following:

20 lbs. Cubist Sugar,
100 lbs. Bleach-White Flour,
6 doz. Cans No-Lye Peaches,
6 doz. Cans My Heart Corn,
6 doz. Cans Pellet Brand Peas,
6 doz. Cans Ruddy-Face Tomatoes,
1 doz. Southern-Smoke Hams.

In view of this being a quantity order kindly give lowest estimates for wholesale lots. Yours very truly. That will be all, Miss King," Henry concluded, wondering in his own mind why women bought everything they needed in ones and twos without the slightest knowledge how wasteful it all was.

* * *

Henry's first attempt to use "office efficiency" methods on Miss Irma Szcloszvolcsz turned out to be the one and only effort of the kind he was ever privileged to make. When he reached home that evening the lady herself was waiting for him with Miss King's carefully typed memorandum in her hand, but she had not carried out a single item of its instructions.

There was a good reason for this apparent disobedience. Irma was unable to read English, a defect which somehow or other convinced Mr. Tuttle that she was lacking all the virtues which should characterize a good housekeeper. One word led to another until Henry began to grow impatient. Finally when it dawned on Irma that her employer's tone was growing something far from cordial she unleashed a fervent Polish-American discourse on male stupidity that would have lacerated Henry's finer feelings if he had been able to understand it. Irma wound up her speech with a demand for her wages, on receipt of which she instantly packed her bags and departed. And by the time the masterful Mr. Tuttle's hunger reached its zenith, Irma was nothing but a memory in the Tuttle home.

As Henry dined gloomily at a restaurant that night he wondered what Charlotte would say when she heard about Irma's sudden leave-taking. He became so absorbed in the composition of a suitable explanation that on his return home he completely forgot to feed Garbo and Gable.

PERCY WAXMAN

[Tomorrow: Mr. Tuttles the Servant Problem]

The Wide Horizon

Tariffs, Politics and Strikes

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

EVENTS are coming to a boil in the capital and no mistake. It is impossible to touch more than the high spots. Dr. Paul van Zeeland, first European Prime Minister to arrive on these shores since Ramsay MacDonald in 1933, comes from Belgium on a mysterious errand, after consultation with financial heads of foreign states. At home, in national politics, the undercover White House-legislative battle is building up to some sort of climax which may have its denouement shortly. Then, there is the strike situation, with events moving so swiftly that the picture changes from hour to hour.

The week plunges into the midst of things. Dr. van Zeeland comes to the White House shortly. The Senate votes on relief, with its test of New Deal strength, probably today. And today, too, the Federal Steel Mediation Board is holding hearings in Cleveland. Let us take affairs in that order.

* * *

The Belgian Prime Minister looks like an ardent young brain truster from an eastern university. Officially, he is over here for an honorary degree from Princeton, where he took graduate work after the war; but generally Prime Ministers do not cross oceans for degrees. Nor do they consult with such men as Léon Blum, French Premier; Sir Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Economic Minister, prior to their journeys. Dr. van Zeeland is fully informed regarding the just-concluded British imperial conference. Also, he stopped off in Paris prior to his trip.

Belgium, it should be recalled, was among the first countries to sign a Hull tariff pact. It quickly identified itself, too, with the British-French-American tripartite currency stabilization agreement. The present visit is rumored to involve a proposal for United States loans abroad, through the Bank of International Settlements, utilizing surplus Treasury gold. Dr. van Zeeland will be a guest for a day and night at the White House and will stay at his Embassy for the rest of the week. If he actually is an Old World representative, sent over to explore economic rehabilitation, tariff reduction and gold solutions, as he seems, he will certainly have every chance to see New Deal leaders, who are at least strongly committed to reviving international trade.

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Next there is the Democratic revolt in Congress. This is primarily due to the court bill, and to Mr. Roosevelt's pro-labor stand. It is approaching what may be a decisive period, when its size and scope may be gauged. The White House has at last frankly recognized that a sort of sit-down strike is going on against New Deal bills, and the result is the call for the Jefferson Island three-day get-together, when the President will be at the personal disposal of Democratic congressmen, under particularly mellowing circumstances.

Signs of congressional restiveness are growing. Senator James F. Byrnes, long an Administration wheel-horse, has led the economy drive against the New Deal relief bill; the movement for quick adjournment is gaining some strength; Vice-President Garner is absent, and now, most significant of all, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, most loyal of majority leaders, has taken to reading the Administration lectures on economy. The Administration may win its relief battle today, but it will not erase the fact of Mr. Robinson's homily. From the President's standpoint it is high time to exert every influence and charm. The length of this session of Congress will probably be decided on Jefferson Island this week end.

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Finally there is the strike. Here there is a grim struggle between militantly anti-union steel independents and Mr. Lewis. C. I. O. leaders have called an organizing strike, probably with full realization that they command only a minority of workers at the start; the operators have grasped the chance of nipping the whole affair in the bud. In times past they certainly would have done so in short order.

But now they are confronted with a National Administration that can only be described as pro-labor, a set of New Deal Governors, and the fact that the biggest steel companies have already capitulated. Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, who may visualize himself as Mr. Roosevelt's successor, has just closed Bethlehem Steel's Cambria plant by martial law, after President Eugene Grace declined to close it on invitation.

The technical position of the four strike-involved steel companies before the public is also not so strong as it might be. They have been maneuvered into the illogical position of refusing to accept conditions in writing which they announce they will accept orally. They refuse to sign a contract which United States Steel and 150 other steel producers have signed. To the public the question of written or unwritten contracts seems hardly a point on which continuation of a war which endangers community prosperity and human life in seven states can be justified by either side. Mr. Roosevelt's mediation board, under young Mr. Taft, is of high caliber. It will be hard for either party to take a high-handed won't-sit-in-the-same-room attitude.